密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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SHOULD THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT CEASE PROTECTING AMERICAN MISSIONARIES?

DURING the past eighteen months considerable interest has been aroused both in China and abroad by verbal and written discussions of the relation of missionaries to their home governments in reference to extraterritoriality and the matter of protection. A century or even half a century ago when Protestant missions at least were much less developed than now, and when mission work was in the individualistic and non-cooperative stage such a discussion as the one mentioned could scarcely have taken place and certainly would not have aroused any widespread interest. The reason for this is that quite aside from the former comparative insignificance of mission work from the point of view, that is, of the number of individuals and finances involved there has arisen a group of critical writers and lecturers especially in Western universities who, whether personally favorable or unfavorable to the aims and work of the missionary, have pointed out the direct or indirect relation of missions to what is called "imperialism." For example Professor Carlton J. H. Hayes of Columbia University, himself a member of the Roman Catholic Church, writes in his well known and widely used Political and Social History of Modern Europe (volume 2, pp. 557-8): "The importance of this missionary movement in stimulating imperialism can hardly be exaggerated. Many earnest Christians, who might otherwise have disapproved colonial expansion, became enthusiastic when they considered that the propagation of the faith might be promoted by annexing the territory in question. In Africa, and in the islands of the South Sea, time and again an enterprising missionary-explorer led the way first for merchants and then for soldiers. 'The first raising of the flag of Germany on the soil of Africa grew out of the need of protecting the Rhenish missionaries in Namaqualand (German Southwest Africa).' Again, when Germany seized Kiao-chau in China, it was to avenge the murder of two German missionaries. Or, in the case of Great Britain, when the British East Africa Company was about to abandon its unprofitable territory in the region of Lake Victoria Nyanza, in 1891, the Church Missionary Society paid the Company £15,000 to hold the territory another year, in the hope—which was fulfilled in 1893—that the British government might then be induced to assume responsibility for the country." Now, of course, every one who knows anything at all about the seizure of Kiao-chau realizes that that event was not *caused* by the murder of the two Roman Catholic priests but that the murder was the *occasion*—a very different thing as any one who is acquainted with Aesop's fable of the lion, and the

lamb, and the muddied water will vouch. Nevertheless the facts that Germany had long been planning the seizure and that German surveys of the coast had been made with this object in view are generally overlooked as in the instance cited while the murder of the two priests and this *ostensible cause* are remembered. The insistence on the part of the French government during the nineteenth century of its right to "protect" Roman Catholic missionaries in China while persecuting that organization at home is of course fuel for those who insist on a direct relation between missionary work and imperialism.

INTO the manifold causes for the introduction of extra-territoriality into China we cannot go here. Suffice it to say that it arose primarily from a fundamental difference in the viewpoint of Chinese and Western law, and in the uncertainty of application of Chinese law by Chinese officials. The disputes which brought about the decision to protect Westerners by the application of Western law had nothing to do with missionaries in spite of the great importance to them of the decision finally arrived at by representatives of foreign governments. Mr. Caleb Cushing, the distinguished American who negotiated and signed with China the treaty of Wanghia on July 3, 1844, laid down at the same time the general principle on which extra-territoriality is based. He wrote: "Either they (i. e. Christian foreigners) are to be surrendered up to the Chinese authorities, when accused of any breach of law, for trial and punishment by the magistrates of China, or (if they are to have protection from their country) they come under the jurisdiction of the appointed American officer in China." Missionaries were not involved in the cause but in the effect of the application of Mr. Cushing's decision.

AT a meeting held during the summer of 1923 in Kuling a group of about one hundred Protestant missionaries discussed in a very lively fashion a resolution which had been previously prepared and approved by a small group of their number. The resolution was as follows: "Without attempting to enter into the general question of extraterritorial rights but having regard to the fact that we are here as messengers of the Gospel of Peace and that our task is to establish peace by leading men and women one by one into that new life in Christ which takes away the occasion of all wars, we express our earnest desire that no form of military pressure may be exerted to protect us or our property, that in the event of our capture by lawless persons or our death at their hands no money may be paid for our release, no punitive expedition be sent out and no indemnity exacted. We take this stand believing that the way to maintain righteousness and peace is through suffering wrong without retaliation, and through bringing the Spirit of personal good will to bear on all persons under all circumstances. So we understand the teaching and example of Christ Jesus our Lord and it is to the extension of His Kingdom that our lives are dedicated." A small number only of those present, it is reported, approved of the resolution as presented "though a larger number favored a statement omitting any reference to military protection of person and property."

THIS resolution has considerably more to do with Pacifism than with Extra-territoriality; the more purely religious aspect of the resolution we shall not discuss, but its application to the general question of a large body of American nationals is of more than passing interest. The crux of the problem which is presented nowadays to the missionary lies in his double position and relationship as a foreign national and as a professional exponent of a religion whose principles are often ignored by the government to which the missionary himself is subject. It is often mistakenly assumed by native Christians that the government as well as the people of so-called Christian countries from which the missionary has come is motivated by the principles preached—and for the most part exemplified in the daily life—by the foreign missionary. An assumption of such a nature is greatly at variance with fact and cannot fail to embarrass the missionary as has been the case since the days of the Spanish *padres* aad *conquistadores*.

AMONG those who have criticised the relations existing between foreign missionaries and their home governments Mr. Tyler Dennett is perhaps at present the best known. His chapter on "Missionaries and American Policy in Asia" in his *Americans in Eastern Asia* is critical and stimulating but not comprehensive and in spots not altogether clear. He writes: "The most awkward feature of the open violation of the laws of the empire was that regardless of whether their activities were lawful or not, the missionaries were exempted from Chinese jurisdiction by extraterritoriality. The British authorities made some efforts to restrain British and even American missionaries, but the French and the American governments did not....From the history of Christian missions in China, Japan and Korea one conclusion stands out sharply: much harm and little good has come from governmental patronage and protection of missionary work"....One case which Mr. Dennett must have had in mind in writing this chapter was the Tsingpu incident in which three British missionaries were attacked in Tsingpu on March 8, 1848, by some Shantung junkmen. When redress for unprovoked attack was denied, Consul Rutherford Alcock "declared war upon the empire" by blockading the port of Shanghai and refusing to permit 1400 grain junks bound for Peking to leave the harbor. The question which arises here is, Was Mr. Alcock's action due to an attack on *missionaries* or to an attack on *British natianals?* That the Consul's action had nothing to do with the personal feelings or desires of the three missionaries is shown conclusively in the Consul's own words: "A salutary dread of the immediate consequences of violence offered to British subjects, the certainty of its creating greater trouble and danger to the native authorities personally than even the most vigorous efforts to protect the foreigner and seize their assailants will entail, seems to be the best and only protection in this country for Englishmen....Hence the impolicy, not to say impossibility, of treating instances of personal outrage such as that of Tsingpu as police cases, and leaving redress to the ordinary administration of Chinese laws. Where justice exists only nominally, and her image should be represented not only blind but deaf, deplorable consequences would result from such a course."

RECENTLY Mr. Dennett has been quoted as follows: "If the missionaries were today to make a voluntary relinquishment of their extra-territorial privileges, not one of them would suffer physical harm." The most sensible comment on this statement seen by us is to be found in the July number of the *Chinese Recorder* in an article entitled "Extrality" by the Rev. G. G. Warren who for almost four decades has been engaged in general missionary work in various

mission centers. "The mere sentence quoted that none of us would suffer 'physical harm' if we 'voluntarily' abandoned extrality, marked the writer out to me as one who did not know what he was writing about—did not know such a man as Chang Chin-yao, did not know about scores and hundreds of men who have been and still are being arrested, fined and even executed, not for any crime, but merely because they have said what they thought . . . I believe that there are more innocent men in Chinese prisons to-day than there used to be in Manchu days. I do not know that I ever came across a really innocent, guiltless prisoner in the Manchu times. But the prisoners themselves, who talk to me quite freely, often point out such and such a man as innocent of the thing alleged against him nowadays. This is one of the most serious hindrances to the abolition of extrality that can exist."

BY all odds the most thoughtful and comprehensive discussion of the whole question however is to be found in the Rev. Dr. James L. Barton's article entitled "Some Missionary Activities in Relation to Governments: a Study of Principles". Dr. Barton is a Foreign Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and is an acknowledged authority on the relations of Missions and Governments. His recent study which appeared in the July number of the *International Review of Missions* is based upon discussions with missionary and governmental leaders in the United States; it is worthy of careful study not alone by missionaries but by all who are interested in the field of international relations. A supplementary answer to the quotation from Mr. Dennett is given by Dr. Barton on the subject of a missionary's ability to decline to receive protection from his government. Says the writer: "It is not understood that these consuls, ministers, and ambassadors are directed to protect and defend only those who ask it, but that they are instructed to protect all their nationals in the enjoyment of the rights which by treaty belong to them. To protect some nationals and not others would tend to an indefensible discrimination which would result in the demoralization of the service and imperil other national interests. The native populations are not always quick to distinguish between missionaries, merchants and travellers. If an American missionary can be robbed and maltreated without official protest, why not others? If an American missionary's property can be taken with impunity, why not any American property, or possibly any foreign property? . . . . If a missionary is convinced that he ought not to claim or receive national protection, and his failure to do so imperils others of his nationals, he might consider becoming a subject of the country to which he is giving his life . . . If there appeared difficulty in securing citizenship in countries like Japan, China and Turkey, he might vacate his own citizenship and so be without a country and therefore quite removed from temptation to appeal for personal protection. . . . No person can be part American citizen and part a citizen of any other country." And then having evidently the resolution in mind which was debated in Kuling Dr. Barton adds: "Is it not possible that those who claim citizenship in all particulars except national protection are attempting to be part American citizens and part something else? President Taft said in December 1909, 'A citizen cannot by contract or otherwise divest himself of the right, nor can this government escape the obligation, of his protection in his personal and property rights when these are unjustly infringed in a foreign country.'"

THE whole article is well worth study: questions such as Should a Missionary Employ an Armed Guard or Carry Arms Himself?, Claiming Indemnities for Personal Losses, Affording Protection to Natives, Shall Missionaries Enter into Commercial Transactions or Accept Government Office? are discussed with care and clarity, but the parts quoted above are sufficient, it seems to us, not only to throw light upon the Kuling Resolution and Mr. Dennett's quoted remarks, but also on the general question of the relation of missionaries as a group to the governments of the countries in which they are residing and to the governments of the countries from which they come. An American or an Englishman does not cease to be such on becoming a missionary any more than he does in becoming a merchant or a diplomat. It is clear that no foreign government can attempt to draw a line between the person and property of its nationals on an occupational basis, and as for the perhaps over conscientious or ratiocinative individual it seems difficult to see why it is any worse to depend upon his home government for aid under extraordinary conditions than to appeal for protection to the police or to the courts of his home town if necessary when he happens to be on furlough if extraordinary conditions should render that advisable. One is encouraged to pray for his daily bread but the lesson of Elijah is surely not that he should sit and wait for the ravens to feed him; when ill one appeals for medical aid and is encouraged to have faith in the doctor and his prescriptions as well as in Providence. It would seem that the same type of thought should lead the missionary to take an open-minded attitude on the question of protection especially as he constitutes but one part of a whole whose legitimate interests are wide and worthy of protection.

"The American Typewriter Abroad"

The click of the American typewriter is heard the world around. Over one hundred million dollars worth of these time and labor saving machines, an American invention, have been sent out of the United States in the past decade, says the *Trade Record* of The National City Bank of New York.

It is only a quarter of a century, says the *Trade Record*, since the outside world so recognized the importance of the American typewriter as to bring our exports to a point which justified the governmental authorities in making an annual record of typewriters exported. The official records of the fiscal year 1897 showed an export of about 1½ million dollars worth of typewriting machines, this total advancing to $7,537,000 in 1914, while the total for the fiscal year 1924 is slightly below $15,000,000. The number of machines exported in the fiscal year 1924 is 252,000.

These ingenious and complicated American machines go to the people of all parts of the world equipped to meet the reqirements of the language of the country to which sent. The records for 1924, the latest year in which full details of their distribution are officially stated, show a total value of typewriters sent to Europe approximately 9 million dollars, to our American neighbors, north and south, about 3 millions, to Asia and Oceania 1½ millions and to Africa nearly one million dollars. Many of these machines going to countries having an alphabet different from our own are equipped with the letters and numerals used in the countries to which they are being sent.

The growth in the use of American typewriting machines both at home and abroad is illustrated by the fact that the census reports of manufactures made no record of typewriters produced in any year prior to 1890 when the total out-turn was recorded at 3½ million dollars value; in 1900 7 millions, in 1914 24 millions, 1919 52 millions, 1921 42 millions, and in 1923 52 million dollars, or about the same as in the high record manufacturing year, 1919. The manufacture of the typewriter began about 1875, but as above indicated no record of outturn was presented in the census of manufactures prior to 1890.

Great Britain is the largest foreign purchaser of our typewriters, the total number of machines sent to that country in the fiscal year ending with June 1924 having been 48,136 against 27,447 to France, 19,394 to Canada, 15,490 to Italy, 12,381 to Australia, 7,400 to India, 4,000 to China, and 4,760 to Japan.—*Trade Record.*

Where Education Is Not a "Noble Business"

BY C. S. HO.

IN spite of the political troubles and social unrest of the country, education continues to progress as is shown in the establishment of many newly-organized universities and countless colleges in Peking, Shanghai, and elsewhere in China. It is gratifying to note that the people of the country are now concentrating their attention upon the culture of the land and patronise the uplifting things of life. Apparently, the country should be much benefited by these centers of learning but to uncover their disguising masks and analyze their motives, we can not but fetch a deep sigh for their existence. Education has been victimized and used as a means to attain base and selfish purposes. The organizers of many so-called universities and colleges fail to discriminate between business and education and at the best, they seem to consider education simply a noble and profitable business which can at the same time satisfy desires for reputation and wealth. Certainly to be the president of a university is a great distinction, while the large sums spent for tuition naturally paves the way to wealth. In no other way can we better present the general situation and practice of these demoralized institutions in China than by quoting the opinions of General Wu Pei-fu as set down in an interview dealing with the universities in Peking and published in a Shanghai newspapers a few weeks ago. The interview runs as follows:

Wu Pei-fu's Warning

"It is rather encouraging to note externally that private universities and colleges now spring up like mushrooms in Peking, but in fact they constitute a means which base politicians use to swindle the public. On account of the financial stringency of the central government during the past few years, these rotton political elements realize the difficulty to gratify their selfish ends in the less profitable and uncertain political world, and come to the determination of making fortunes by running schools under the good and reputable name of the education of the country. On one hand they beg for free contributions, before the school is organized and then collect high tuition fees after its establishment. On the other hand they are enriched by selling diplomas and even aspire to share the returns of the Boxer Indemnity Funds. Indeed, as education is so profitable, there is no wonder why the jobless politicians and power-losing militarists all like to run schools. These evil institutions affect society greatly. Not only do they not help the country to advance education but in reality they undermine society. I am informed that the students of these private universities are largely composed of boys and girls of wealthy families from rural parts of the country. Their standard, poor and low, can hardly meet the requirements of a high school, how can they be qualified to be university students? Under the pretext of pursuing education, the students induce their families to supply them with financial means. When in Peking, they enjoy a listless and unexacting life and indulge themselves in all kinds of evil practices. The authorities of these school only want to get money from students; so do not require them to attend class. As soon as their tuitions are fully paid, they are handed fanciful diplomas and awarded degrees of masters and bachelors. Those content with the vanity return to their homes and earn a livelihood by fooling their neighbors, while the more greedy ones try to make fortunes at Peking. This constitutes a great and perennial disturbance to society and the country. I have intense hatred for all these rotten institutions and shall petition the government to take immediate action to suppress their existence."

As an acute observer and keen critic, General Wu succeeds in well describing the general practice in Peking. Now let us notice the ingenious and novel practices in Shanghai which of late shows a surprising increase of universities and colleges. Three years ago, there were only six universities and a limited number of schools of college standing here. But in the last three years, we witness virtually the simultaneous birth of more than fifteen universities, some of them newly organized, while several others are expanded into colleges. Many of the people running these schools were once high office holders and while others are merely quasi-education promotors. They are all private institutions and not recognized by the government. Nearly all of them are started without permanent and settled funds, and depend upon the incomes for their existence—the tuitions and fees of various kinds collected from the students.

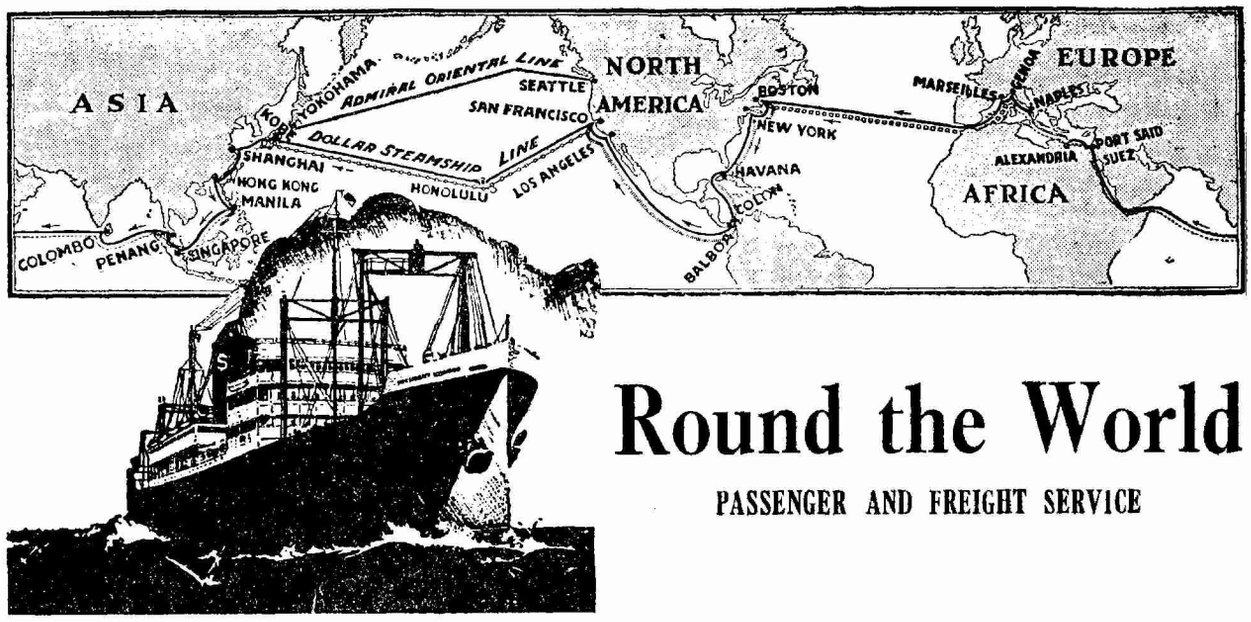
Student-Baiting

First of all, skill in telling believable and capivating lies is a fundamental requisite. As a rule all of these universities before, during and even after the vacations conduct lareg scale advertising campaigns. They advertise for students in a pure business way and fascinate the young and inexperienced rural students with their fanciful inducements. They term their instructors as professors, doctors, masters, and bachelors of arts, science and what-not. Some of them are returned from Europe and America, while several others are learned foreigners. There is a great number of catalogues ready for distribution free of charge or at cost of a few cents. These prospectuses are nicely and admirably printed and contain many misleading statements. Usually a preface comes first which is generally written by some well-known person and in which something is said about the political disturbance of the country and an emphasis is laid upon the importance of education. A casual observer is almost certain to be impressed with the enthusiasm of the school authorities, the strong and learned faculty, the complete equipment and well prepared schedules. They are presented in a fanciful way which at once captivates the minds of the rural students. Some schools pretend to offer free schorlarships to poor students, while others openly promise to send their graduates to European and American universities without entrance requirements. Still others advertise that they are adopting the most up-to-date educational system—co-education which naturally has a favorable consideration of the young students in their choice of schools. All these allurements are handsomely responded to by the students from all parts of the country.

Disappointing Realities

In contrast with the puffing and hollow lies is the extreme simplicity of their equipment. Generally they rent a number of houses which may be of old or new fashion but usually absolutely unsuited for school use. In the front of them are suspended sign-boards announcing "University." The whole building may consist of only a president's office and sereral class-rooms, while dormitories are generally in separate buildings. Such things as libraries, laboratories, gymnasiums and even in some cases drawing rooms are not found within the school campus.

These schools are very lax in admitting students. Both middle school graduates, as well as under-graduates, are all equally welcome. In order to avoid too much publicity, usually they conform to the general practice of schools. They hold entrance examinations for new applicants, but these are mere formalities and not intended to discriminate between good students and poor ones. Whether these applicants can meet the entrance requirements or not, it makes no difference so far as admission is concerned. When students are admitted, they are asked to pay tuitions and fees of various kinds. When the school gets what it is established for, money, not much attention is paid to the students. While they are very anxious at first to see the fulfilment of promises of the school literature, they gradually feel victimized and realize what the catalogue says and for which they come is seldom or never what the school actually practices. They have to be content to stay in a congested room for which they have paid handsome rent and to live on poor but, to them, costly stuffs. There are probably no doctors and masters on the faculty and, if any, such doctors are mere wage earners and not enthusiastic instructors. They come when they are paid and absent themselves when the school fails to pay carfare. Attending class is more or less at the option of the students and the school seems to avoid all possible interference. Real education seekers become gradually disappointed, while lazy students find it a good opportunity to enjoy themselves and get acquainted with and adapted to the new environment of Shanghai society. A great deal of money is expended annually, but education in the truest sense of the term is not widely obtained. In these universitites, there are monthly tests and final examinations but in a nominal sense. Dishonesty of various kinds including the exchange of papers, copying notes and many other tricks familiar to all students are practised in the class-room. The instructor knows of it, connives at it and all pass the tests. One term after another they will soon complete the prescribed courses and satisfy the school by having paid the required sums. Then the university will issue diplomas to their patrons and confer degrees. These things gratify both parties, but produce several very bad effects upon the country. First, they violate the sancity of education which seems to be entirely commercialized by such practices. Secondly, being conducted under such lax regulations, these schools directly work serious harm to the students and indirectly undermine the foundation of society. Thirdly, the practices weaken the respect for college education and discourage men to work for the honor of degrees. Fourthly, they lower the standard of education rather than advance it. Fifthly, as the graduates from these universities are very poorly equipped, they can only render poor and inefficient service to society. Indeed these institutions are very rotten and notorious and measures for their suppresion are badly needed.



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Realities in the Far East

BY WILLIAM HOWARD GARDINER

(*Reprinted from Harpers Magazine*)

IT is common knowledge now that informed and experienced officials in Europe had been extremely concerned for several years before the actual outbreak of war there in 1914 over what the general public had not recognized: namely, that the trend of affairs was making war imminent and virtually inevitable.

In that instance, it appeared as though some people were debarred entirely from making a correct estimate of the situation by their aversion to facing the distasteful conclusions to which known facts pointed and by their adherence to prejudices—however idealistic—that did not rest on a comprehensive foundation of realities. While such people seem inevitably doomed to make misjudgments, the open-minded are confronted by a further difficulty in attempting to make a sound estimate of an intricate international situation.

This difficulty comes from the fact that adequate information, essential to any worth-while estimate, is hardly ever available outside of official circles; and that, even when comprehensive information on such matters is available, it is likely to be so complex and technical that sound interpretations from it are to be expected only from extraordinarily able minds, or from those who can draw on a long background of vicarious and personal experience in the responsible interpretation of such data.

It should cause no surprise, therefore, to those who have not been in close touch with comprehensively informed officials of experience in the Far East that these latter were extremely concerned during the summer of 1923 over the imminent portent of certain matters there of which comparatively little was known and even less was understood by the general public.

During the preceding winter and spring there had been a marked development of liberalism in the industrial centers of the Japanese Empire. The theorem that liberalism is anti-imperialistic and marks for international peace would have led some to conclude from this that the prospect for continued peace in the Far East had been improved by this growth of Japanese liberalism. But when it was discussed with many of the best informed and most experienced American, British, Dutch, and Chinese officials—whether in Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, or Java—the virtually unanimous opinion was that it boded extremely ill for the peace of the Orient and, perhaps, of the world.

Such a conclusion was reached by such people, first, because they had detailed information as to certain contemporaneous conditions and daring moves that will be outlined hereunder; and second, because they could interpret this information in the light of a broad understanding of certain long enduring and major conflicts between policy and practice, a realization of which would seem to be essential to seeing the recent drama and present prospect in the Far East in proper perspective.

American Policy Contrary to History

The American policy with respect to the Far East—with which it has become usual to profess accord—looks to the maintenance of the sovereign independence and territorial integrity of China while providing, in principle, for equality of opportunity for all peoples in their economic activities throughout China.

But those who view this policy with perspective recognize that it is counter to the practice of the ages, which has been that the stronger tribes or nations conquered and sequestrated the lands and resources of the weaker. The overthrowing of the Aztec and ilizations, the conquests of the Indies, of Africa, and of Australasia, and the continental development of what are now the United States and Canada are among the results of such warlike procedure by Europeans since the latter began their extensive adventures overseas little more than four centuries ago.

The results of the opportunities won overseas by the British were consolidated by their monopoly of their interimperial trade through the Navigation Acts, which were repealed only in 1854, after two hundred years of operation under them had given the British such an incomparable going concern in intercommunications by sea as to promise them continuance of virtual monopoly. And now that new conditions threaten such control, a plan to strengthen it by a system of interimperial preference tariffs was agreed to the recent Imperial Conference in London.

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One has merely to visit Java and to note how business is conducted there to appreciate how strongly the Dutch adhere to the doctrine of trade monopoly. It is the same throughout the five million and more square miles the French have conquered during the last fifty years. And, at the present time, a dispute is reported between Sweden and Denmark because the latter insists on monopolizing Greenland's trade.

Birth of Open Door Policy

One of the early breaches in this immemorial system of conquest for monopoly was made by Commodore Kearney, of the United States Navy, when the British were acquiring special concessions from China at the close of the Opium War in 1842, and he secured assurances from the Chinese that Americans would be treated as favorably as any other nationals—after which the British Sovereign said to Parliament: "Throughout the whole course of my negotiations with the government of China, I have uniformly disclaimed the wish for any exclusive advantages. It has been my desire that equal favor should be shown to the industry and commercial enterprise of all nations."

Though the British had sequestrated Chinese territory for their own uses, Caleb Cushing, in negotiating the subsequent Treaty of Wang Hiya, in 1844, disclaimed any such purpose and insisted merely on the United States being granted commercial opportunities equivalent to those conceded to any other Power.

Thus was born the Open Door Doctrine that looks to equality of economic opportunity for all without any sequestration of territory or abatement of sovereign integrity—a doctrine, be it understood, that would leave every nation free to set up whatever import or export tariffs, or other trade regulations, it may choose, provided that these apply to its commerce with all other nations without discrimination.

The United States secured professions of accord with the Open Door Doctrine from the principal European Powers and the Japanese Empire in 1900; and these professions—though frequently forgotten—were strengthened by the still unratified Nine Power Treaty of Washington in 1922. But the recent record of realities in the Far East shows how fundamental and irreconcilable is the conflict there between the policy of equal opportunity for all without sequestration and the persistent practice of sequestration in order to gain exclusive, or at least preferential, opportunity.

Japanese Policy

The indubitable record is that the Japanese Empire has risen to its present status, in the main, through its three decennial wars of 1894, 1904 and 1914, whereby it first completed its hold on the insular barrier to Northeastern Asia, from Kamchatka to Formosa, and then began its expansion on to the continent by taking the Liaotung Peninsula from Russia, and by absorbing the ancient realm of Korea—whose independence and territorial integrity it had solemnly guaranteed less than six years before absorbing it.

Just before the Japanese Empire attempted to monopolize Fukien, Shantung, Manchuria, and Inner Mongolia, and to turn China virtually into a vassal state by the Twenty-one Demands of 1915, the Japanese Premier, Count Okuma, is reported to have said: 'Those who are superior will govern those who are inferior. I believe that within two or three centuries the world will have a few great governing countries and others will be governed by them, will pay homage to the mighty. In other words, about four or five great countries . . . will be developed, and the other countries will be attached to these great ones. For instance, England, Russia, Germany, and France may be such countries. We (Japanese) should from now on prepare ourselves to become a governing nation.'

As Count Okuma was guiding the policy of the Japanese Empire at the time he made this statement, it would seem reasonable to consider it as an authoritative index of the outlook and purpose of the Japanese government less than ten years ago.

It has been said, however, that the recent Japanese withdrawal from Shantung was because of a general rectification of policy—induced by diplomatic pressure at the Washington Conference. But in informed circles in the Far East it is known that the boycott Chinese maintained in many provinces against the trade of the Japanese, so long as the latter held the sacred province of Shantung, was costing the Japanese far more than they could afford or could expect to make out of Shantung alone.

So they withdrew from it in order to regain their trade elsewhere; and—highly important with Orientals—'saved face' by alleging that their withdrawal was because of a change of heart, induced by what the public has been led to believe was the altruistic atmosphere of the Washington Conference.

Similarly, the withdrawal of the Japanese from their protracted excursion in Siberia has been advanced as another evidence of voluntary abandonment of their practice of extending their sphere of exclusive control over territory belonging to others. But again the best informed people in the Far East point to the fact that this excursion, though it yielded little, cost the Japanese government over a billion yen, and that it was seen that a continuance of such a great drain on the Treasury would be a less effective expenditure at the moment than to increase the classes of naval auxiliary vessels unlimited by the Washington Conference.

The case of Northern Saghalien is not cited as showing that the Japanese have embarked upon a policy of restitution of the territories they have seized from others, for they are still firmly entrenched there. But it would not be surprising to have them trade it back to Russia, as it is more than rumored that they have been bitterly disappointed in their expectations of finding there a good supply of fuel oil for their navy.

Nor is the case of Manchuria cited as a reversal of their practice of securing control of the territories of their neighbors; for the Japanese have repelled, with a great show of indignation, the Chinese suggestion of last year that they vacate Manchuria; and as is well known in the Far East, they are in active process of consolidating their control over it with the aid of its ex-bandit chief, Chang Tso-lin.

Sequestration Japan's Success

In short, the record shows that, since professing accord with the Open Door Doctrine in 1900, the Japanese have not hesitated to sequestrate the territories and to monopolize the resources of their neighbors in accordance with the militant tenets of Prussian imperialism—except when the direct or indirect costs of so doing have proved to be unwarrantably heavy.

In considering this record, however, we should recognize frankly that such practices were in accord with those common throughout most parts of the world from time immemorial until very recently, and that such practices have not yet been banished from regions other than the Far East.

Furthermore, we should recognize that it has been principally by such traditional and common practices that the Japanese Empire has been raised from relative insignificance in the world of only thirty years ago to its present stature. Though the reverse of ideal, such methods have been proven preeminently practical and profitable to the Japanese. So the Japanese should not be expected to abandon them lightly.

Perilous Summer of 1923

Comprehensive appreciation of the Japanese record, of which it has been possible here only to refer to some of the more salient incidents, gave particular point to the very tense situation that was under the sunny surface of the Orient during the summer of 1923—a situation that, providentially, was relieved, for the moment, by the appalling Japanese earthquake of the first of September.

As has been suggested above, in the winter of 1923 there was such a marked development of liberalism in Japanese industrial centers that it threatened to get beyond the control even of the Japanese police. Being thus seized with what has been aptly described as an acute attack of 'internal indigestion,' the Japanese government naturally sought the corrective of 'external exercise.' That is, it sought to create a seemly opportunity for external activity of a promising nature, upon which the attention of the patriotic Japanese public could be focused to the neglect of liberalism—and in order that, in the heat of foreign warlike measures, irreconcilable liberals might be dealt with conclusively by measures more drastic than could be used in times of peace.

In view of the factional strife in China and the disorganization and virtual impotence of the government at Peking, the simplest procedure would have been to fling some sort of ultimatum, such as the Twenty-one Demands of 1915, before that distraught body, and launch an expeditionary force to carry it out. But memories of how the Chinese boycott over the occupation of Shantung had turned much Japanese trade with China into British and American channels indicated how vast would be the indirect costs of such a procedure. And besides, such crude methods would have belied the rectified rule the Japanese Empire desires the world to believe it has adopted since having been promoted to the exalted position of one of the four principal Powers in the League of Nations by the 'Big Four' at the Paris Peace Conference.

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Recognition in International Law

From the *London Economist*

Note: This article from The Economist is of considerable interest now on account of the peculiar relations of the Powers to the present Chinese situation.

THE disturbed condition of international order during the past decade has given a fresh importance to the various kinds of recognition which are known in international law, so that it may be useful to examine some of the principal varieties of recognition and their consequences. Recognition is essentially an act of policy, but it has important legal consequences and, when too long delayed or too precipitately granted, may have serious political consequences. We shall deal with the subject under three headings: Recognition of Belligerency, Recognition of New States, Recognition of New Governments.

Recognition of Belligerency need not detain us for long. It occurs when upon the occasion of an insurrection the Government of the parent State or, more frequently, of some third State accords the status of belligerents to the insurgent community. Its principal effect as regards third States granting recognition of belligerency is that from that moment the normal rules of war as between a belligerent and a neutral State come into operation, and the insurgent community may exercise, as against the subjects of the third State, the belligerent rights of visit and search upon the high seas, and of capture and condemnation for breach of blockade, the carriage of contraband, and unneutral service.

Readers of the Life of Sir William Harcourt will remember that it is to this question that the famous letters of 'Historicus' to the *Times*, which established Harcourt's reputation as an international lawyer, were mainly directed. The Government of the Confederate States in 1861 sent a mission to London to ask Earl Russell to recognize them as an independent State. This he very properly declined to do, but granted them recognition of belligerency as they were waging a war both by land and by sea, and President Lincoln had already proclaimed a blockade of the coasts of the Confederate States. This grant of recognition of belligerency was for many years complained of by the Federal Government as an unfriendly act, but largely owing to the powerful reasoning of 'Historicus' this view did not gain general acceptance throughout the world.

It is usually stated that when an insurgent community has an organized though provisional Government, is in effective control of territory, and is waging war in accordance with the recognized rules for the conduct of war, a third State who or whose subjects are likely to be affected by the hostilities can, without any unfriendliness to the parent State and without expressing approval of the insurrection, grant recognition of the belligerency. An unusual instance occurred in 1918, when the Allied and Associated Powers recognized the belligerency of the National Council of the Czechoslovaks, which, located in Paris and operating through three armies in France, in Italy, and in Siberia, was in control of no territory at all.

Recognition of a New State is recognition by one or more existing States that a new State has emerged and become a member of the family of nations. It can occur in a number of ways—as, for instance, by publishing a declaration of recognition, by receiving or sending an ambassador, by a treaty declaring and establishing the independence of the new State. In 1918 and 1919 the Succession States of the Russian and Austro-Hungarian Empires were recognized as new States. Thus, by Article 817 of the Treaty of Versailles, 'Germany, in conformity with the action already taken by the Allied and Associated Powers, recognizes the complete independence of Poland.'

Recognition of New Governments of Existing States.—This is perhaps the most troublesome and controversial of all the varieties of recognition.

(*a*) The existence of a State is something quite apart from the continued existence of any particular form of government which it may have adopted. Changes from a monarchy to a republic or from a republic to an oligarchy, while momentarily interrupting the intercourse of a State with its neighbors, do not affect its existence as a State. When such changes occur, it is necessary that any other State consenting to or desiring diplomatic intercourse with it should recognize the new Government as the duly appointed organ of the State it professes to govern. Once that recognition is granted, all the attributes of sovereignty are at the same time conceded to the new Government, whose official acts henceforth become conclusive and inexaminable in the courts of the recognizing State. Thus, three years

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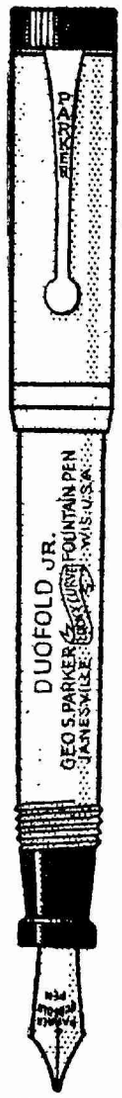

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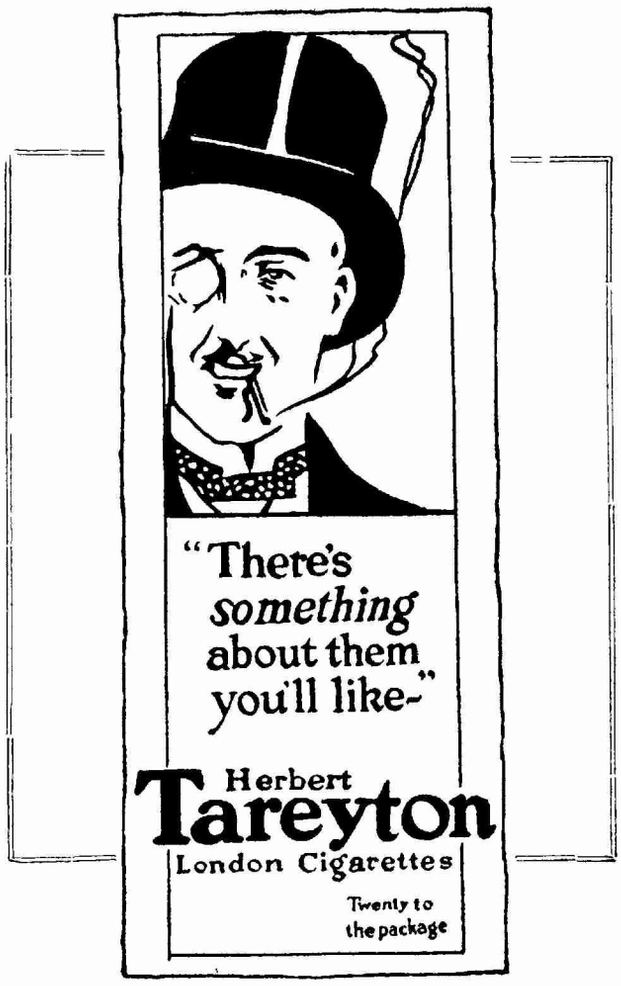
ago, as soon as the British Government recognized the Soviet Government as the *de facto* Government of Russia, the Court of Appeal was bound to hold, as was held in the Sagor case, that an importer of 'nationalized' timber bought in Russia of the Soviet Government and shipped to England had acquired a good title to it, and could not be proceeded against by the Russian company to whom the timber belonged before 'nationalization.' The Court of Appeal was precluded by *de facto* recognition from questioning the avowedly official acts of the Soviet Government in confiscating the timber and selling it, and moreover felt bound to hold that the effect of recognition was retrospective, and related back to the date when they established themselves as the *de facto* rulers of Russia.

(*b*) It is a misapprehension to think that recognition of a new Government is essential to the legality of trade between the subjects of the two States. Trade with the subjects of an unrecognized Government is not to be likened to trading with the enemy. It is perfectly lawful, but inasmuch as your Government has no official representatives in the country with which you are trading, you have not the same guaranty against unfair treatment by judical or other State officials. It seems quite a fair assumption to make that the grant of full recognition to a new Government will stimulate trading-relations between the two countries, but that is not because until then trade has been unlawful.

(*c*) The effect of recognition being a resumption of official intercourse, numerous political and commercial treaties, which during the suspension of diplomatic intercourse have been in abeyance, become once more operative. As the Prime Minister indicated in his recent note to Russia, it is desirable, having regard to the lapse of time, and to the changed circumstances, to overhaul our existing treaties with that country, and consider how far they are suitable to the new circumstances.



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(*d*) The political difference between *de jure* recognition and *de facto* recognition is very considerable, and it is hardly to be expected that there should exist any active fostering of trade or any cordial relationships between two countries when the Government of one had merely recognized *de facto* the Government of the other. As a recent writer to the press has pointed out, 'It is rather hard to see what the recognition of a new Government as *de jure* adds to recognition as *de facto*, unless it be the judgment of the recognizing Power that no adverse claim remains outstanding, or one which need be seriously regarded for any practical purpose.' It is in that assurance and in the guaranty implicit in it—that we have definitely abandoned our former policy of subsidizing attempts to overthrow the Soviet Government of Russia—that the chief value of our recent *de jure* recognition seems to lie.

We have been busy during the past few weeks in the matter of recognition. In January we granted recognition to the Government formed by M. Venizelos, after having withheld recognition from the Revolutionary Government which adopted the deplorable practice of executing cabinet ministers in November 1922. In February we granted *de jure* recognition to 'the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, as the *de jure* rulers of those territories of the old Russian Empire which acknowledge their authority.' Having granted that recognition, it seems to follow from the concession of the attributes of sovereignty thereby involved that it will be difficult not to accept the assertion of the Soviet Government as to the extent of such territories. In other respects, too, our note contains unconventional language, and makes the reader feel that it would have been more regular to clear up several outstanding points before instead of after granting recognition. Finally, the month of March seems likely to see the recognition of the Obregon Government of Mexico, whose claim to be recognized is certainly much improved by our new Russian policy. *Reprinted from the Living Age.*

Frank B. Amos Visits Orient in Interests of Dodge Brothers

With a view to increasing the sale of Dodge cars throughout the Orient, Frank B. Amos, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Japan the latter part of August, proceeding to Shanghai by way of Dairen, Mukden, Harbin, Peking and Tientsin. After several days in Shanghai, he returned to Japan on October 11 for a couple of weeks, after which he will pass through Shanghai on his way south, visiting southern China, the Philippines, Indo-China, India and thence on around the world. Dodge sales in the Orient excepting the Philippines have not in the past constituted the same percentage of total car sales which they do in America where they annually rank from second to fourth. The production of Dodge cars, which will run between 230,000 and 250,000 this year, is sufficient for supplying Far Eastern dealers with larger allotments of cars than previously.

Mr. Amos has many interesting facts to tell about Dodge Brothers business, whose policy since the first car was turned out on November 14, 1914 has been ultra-conservative especially in publicity statements. On December 23, 1923, the millionth Dodge car was completed. About this time the company prepared an advertisement for the Curtis publications, in which the statement was made that 90 per cent of the 1,000,000 Dodges made were still in operation. According to the strict policy of the Curtis magazines regarding figures used in their advertising columns, Dodge Brothers were called upon to prove their statement. Car registrations during 1923 all over the world were presented and they showed that 92 per cent of the entire Dodge production was in service.

Where most automobile producers in America have curtailed their output, laid off thousands of employes and cut down on the working hours per week since early last spring, Dodge production has jumped from 600 cars a day to 900 cars; and a pamphlet written by F. J. Haynes, president and general manager of the company, in August 1924 stated that on July 1 there were but 16,000 Dodges in dealers hands against orders for 12,000. To quote Mr. Haynes: "Business has not been purchased through extravagant used car allowances. On July 1st, there were only 15,400 used cars distributed among 3,500 dealers....Dodge Brothers insist that their dealers make money....During times of grave financial depression and even during the rehabilitation years following the war and during periods of their own greatest expansion, they have never borrowed a dollar....During the past few years, many automobile dealers have been compelled to stand heavy losses due to price reductions....Dodge Brothers have never done this. They have made two reductions in the price of their product. In both cases the factory has refunded to the dealer the full amount of the reduction."

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Men and Events

C. J. Spiker, formerly American Consul at Chungking, is in Shanghai this week enroute to Swatow where he has been transferred. Mr. Spiker has spent the last two years at Chungking. While in Shanghai he is stopping at the Astor House.

L. K. Little, acting deputy commissioner of customs at Amoy for the past two years, arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday, October 14, accompanied by Mrs. Little and two children, enroute to Peking, where he has been transferred in the same capacity.

Ling Naam, the news bulletin of the Canton Christian College, published in New York contains some enlightening information on college work of the Chinese in New York and Canton in its August issue. This particular issue contains the pictures of the faculty and other material of college work of Chinese in other schools in America.

The Dramatic Department of the American Women's Club will present to the public the production of "A Full House," on the evenings of October 20, 21 and 22, at the Carlton Theater, Shanghai. Mrs. Gardner Crane has the production in charge and is supported by a strong cast. Tickets are on sale at Moutrie's Music Store, Nanking Road.

The Tientsin American Association held its annual meeting recently at which time the following new officers and committee were elected: F. F. Spielman, president; S.S. Richards, vice-president; H. M. Young, secretary; C. E. Seymour, treasurer; committee, C. A. Stanley, A. G. Robinson, E. K. Lowry, F. S. Williams, C. J. Donnolly, R. D. Goodrich, and F. W. Dreckmeier.

The Union Club of China is planning to hold a fellowship dinner at the club, 38 Avenue Edward VII, on the evening of Wednesday, October 22, at 8 o'clock p.m. This dinner is for the purpose of bringing members into closer relationship, and ladies will be included in the invitation. There will be a short program arranged to be given following dinner. Dr. Way Sung New will give an address.

Robert Colgate, of the well-known Colgate family, New York City, manufacturers of the Colgate toilet articles, accompanied by Benjamin Bull, whose father was formerly treasurer of the Washburn-Crosby Flour Mills Company in America, are on a tour of the Orient. Mr. Bull and Mr. Colgate are planning to depart for Peking, Hankow and Changsha this week, after which time they will return to Shanghai and leave for America by way of Suez. Mr. Colgate is a recent graduate of Yale, and Mr. Bull is a graduate of Amherst College.

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, political economist, who served as a technical expert to the American Delegation at the Washington Conference is giving a course dealing with the History of the Far East During the Nineteenth Century at Harvard University this year. Since the close of the Washington Conference Dr. Hornbeck has been connected with the State Department at Washington. He is the author of "Contemporary Politics in the Far East," one of the standard books dealing with China and international politics in this part of the world.

Grover Clark, editor of the Peking *Leader*, has recently published a pamphlet containing reprinted articles appearing in the *Leader* on Tibet, China and Great Britain. The articles aroused considerable interest and discussion in North China and contain new material on Tibet, especially in connection with recent developments in Tibet. The booklet is on sale at Kelly and Walsh in Shanghai. The articles deal chiefly with political aspects of the Tibetan situation, information which has been secured from reliable foreigners and Chinese who have been participants in or eye-witnesses of events along the Tibetan border and in Lhasa in the past twelve years or more.

The twelfth annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council is scheduled to take place June 24, 25, 26, 1925, in Seattle, Washington. Headquarters will be the new Olympic Hotel where reservations have been made for nearly 3,000 delegates from various parts of the United States. In addition to these, this meeting becomes individual in that Seattle has been accorded the privilege of inviting to the convention heads of business organizations in the Far East. The extending of this invitation will be one of the chief purposes of the proposed Seattle Commercial Commission to the Orient which sails in January 1925. "Meeting of Occident and Orient in Seattle in 1925," is the slogan.

The China Central Committee, American Red Cross, at a meeting of the Committee on Tuesday, October 14, decided to close up the office and dissolve the Committee at the end of October 1924. This decision was in accordance with instructions received from Washington, stating that a change of policy had enforced National Headquarters to abolish all foreign chapters of the American Red Cross. This will affect twenty-seven foreign chapters in seven different foreign countries. In China thirteen chapters will cease functioning, along with the China Central Committee, which has acted as a clearing house or headquarters. The civilian relief work handled by this Committee will be carried on by the American Assocation.

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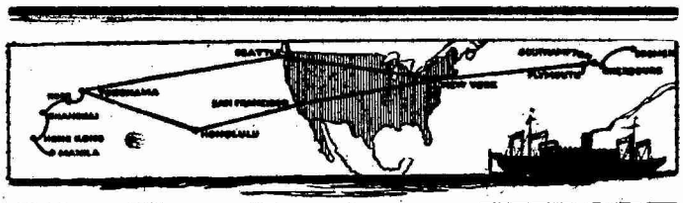

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News from Central China

The two Japanese officers of the *Yiyang Maru* captured by Szechuen troops under Tang Tze-mao last year have been released at Tungjen, Kweichow. They are proceeding to Hankow via Changteh, Hunan. These Japanese are employed by the N. K. K. Their release was effected through direct negotiations with the captors, which were carried out by Japanese officials and Waichiaopu representatives.

There has been considerable activity in the tea market in Hankow. Quite a firm demand for all grades of tea has been continuing for several weeks past. About 300,000 chests have been recently disposed of. The new crop is on the market, and the dealers are anxious to dispose of the same before the market again falls off.

The wood oil market in Hankow is again showing an upward turn, although during the first few weeks of the war most of the buyers were holding off. In spite of the fact that Chinese dealers feeling the pinch of the war are ready to accept practically any price in order to obtain cash, the market is rather firm. This is due to the stock getting low.

General Yang Sen, the governor of Chengtu, Szechuen, is reported to be giving his wives an opportunity to learn English. This is said to be the plan of the progressive general who intends sending some of them to study abroad. Yang Sen is continuing his efforts to improve the city of Chengtu where he will inaugurate motor service.

Another shipment of arms and ammunition was made last Sunday by the Hanyang Arsenal, to supply the government forces near Shanghai. The shipment includes 16 large field guns, 27 machine guns, 4000 rifles, 2000 bayonets and 20,000 rounds of ammunition.

Chen Kwang-yuan, former governor of Kiangsi, and Admiral Tang Hsiang-ming, Director of Port Reconstruction of Hankow, have been appointed Military Judges by Peking. Wang Chan-yuan, ex-Tuchun of Hupeh, and Chang Ching-yao, ex-Tuchun of Hunan, are all called in service by the government and will soon be appointed to important posts.

An anti-opium demonstration was held in Kiukiang last Wednesday. About 8000 people joined the street parade. The demonstrators were led by General Wu Ching-piao, Defence Commissioner of Kiukiang and a Christian, who walked with the procession through the streets.

Under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.'s in Hankow and Wuchang, an anti-opium campaign will be held on October 10th, the anniversary of the Republic. Previous public meetings have been held, but the 10th of October will witness a city-wide demonstration.

The Wuchang Mint is now running to capacity to turn out 30,000,000 20-cash coppers. At ordinary times the daily output was 15,000,000 a day, but since the war started, the Mint has been ordered to increase the production.

The southern section of the Peking-Hankow Railway is being guarded by troops of Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan. From Sinyang to Hsuchow in Honan province, Hupeh troops are on guard duty to replace the northern forces who have gone to fight Chang Tso-lin.

Dr. Edward H. Hume was formally inaugurated the first president of Yale College in Changsha on October 3. Professor Henry W. Farnum, of the Department of Econmics of Yale University in America, was the official delegate from America. In the absence of F. W. Williams, President of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Tsao Yun-hsiang, vice president of the Board, read the statement of induction to office.

The 10th National Educational Convention will be held at Kaifeng, Honan, on October 10th. Three delegates have been elected by educational circles in Hupeh to represent the province at the convention.

Thirty-nine Chinese tribes living on the Szechuen-Tibetan border have appealed to Peking for protection against the savage Tibetans who maraud the frontier from Tibet. It is requested that troops be sent at once.

A foreigner reports from Szechuen that goods transported between Chengtu and Chungking have to pass through 39 tax stations, and from Chungking to Tungchuan and Mienchow, 53 stations. Besides, there are other small tax offices on the way. They each collect from one dollar up to ten dollars.

At a recent meeting of the Hankow Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, it was decided to make efforts to increase the membership. Plans were also agreed upon to enlist the assistance of boy scouts in the various schools and colleges in this work.

The Consular body of Hankow and officers from the foreign gunboats in port entertained at dinner this week in the Chinese Bankers Association by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Hankow, Mr. Aitchen Wu.

P. S. J.

Hankow, October 9, 1924.

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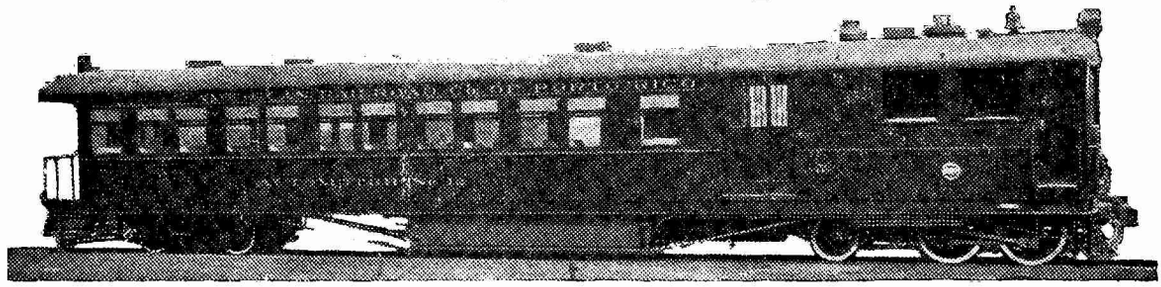

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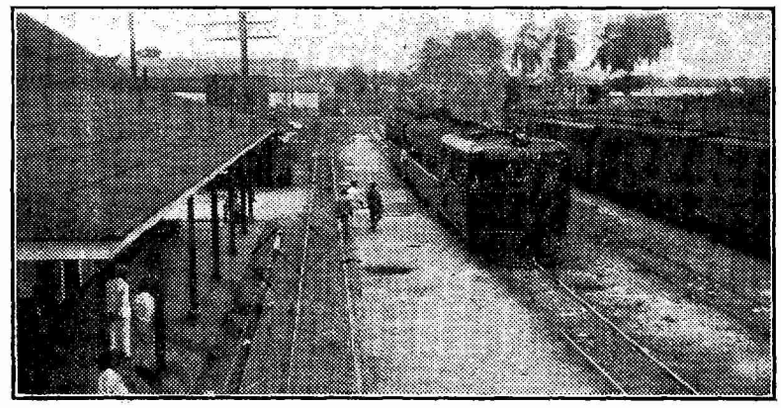

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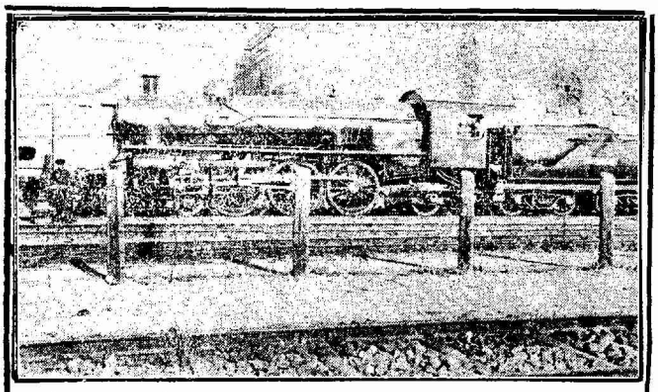

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30-230

News from South China

Mrs. H. L. Decker, wife of the Canton City Transportation Company, an American firm, was brutally assaulted and imprisoned for several hours by the 4th Police District Station of Canton, on October 4, when she went there with an interpreter to see about the police demands for the police tax on the company's former premises and the registration of the new premises. She and her interpreter were roughly handled and put behind the bars in order that their friends or relatives must come forth with the money demanded, a method generally adopted by the Kuomintang government of Dr. Sun Yat-sen for the collection of taxes, but it appeared that Mrs. Decker, thinking herself a foreign subject, had the right to demand different treatment. She was mistaken and has now to remain in the hospital, suffering from nervous prostration, she being an expectant mother. Of course, Mr. Decker and the American Consul-General will make the usual protest, and Dr. C. C. Wu, Secretary of Foreign Affairs to Dr. Sun, or Dr. Sun's Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Canton, Mr. Foo Ping-sheung, a brother-in-law of Dr. C. C. Wu, will attach his signature to whatever may be drafted in the form of a letter of apology and regret by one of the clerks for official file in the Foreign Department and the American Consulate-General in Canton.

As a special favor not usually accorded visiting warships from the "imperialistic nations," Dr. Sun Yat-sen has ordered that as a welcome to the Soviet Russian Sloop "Vorovisky" to Canton, the Foreign Department, in charge of Dr. C. C. Wu, shall provide for the officers and men of the sloop, 6 piculs white rice, 6 hogs, 40 catties beef, 1 picul fish, a quantity of assorted wines, 40 catties potatoes, 3 piculs vegetables, 10 catties onions, and 10,000 cigarettes.

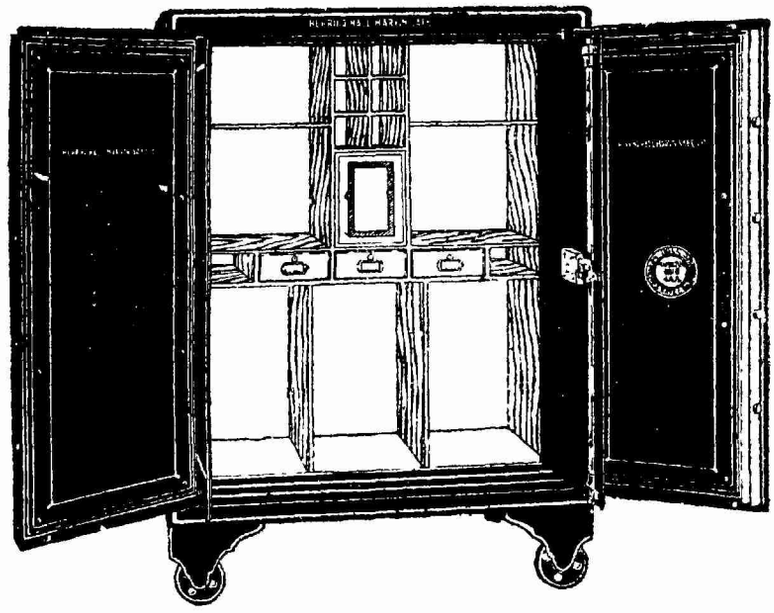
Mr. Huang Han-ying, secretary of the Committee of Canton Gentry, acquaints the public that all true Constitutionalists in Canton deplore the action of the Kuomintang government in Canton, now dominated by Bolshevists, in attending the ceremony of the unfurling of the Soviet flag over the Soviet Consulate-General in Tungshan. According to Mr. Huang, the Sino-Soviet Treaty has never been formally recognized by the Cantonese Constitutionalists who are opposed to Peking, with which the Russians have signed. Dr. C. C. Wu, Secretary of Foreign Affairs to Dr. Sun Yat-sen; Mr. Hu Han-min, Civil Governor in Canton, and other Kuomintang leaders, in participating in the ceremony and making speeches as if they were expressing the sentiment of the people of Kwangtung, have grossly misrepresented the Cantonese who, while not unfriendly to the Russians, are not yet ready and do not now see fit to recognize Peking as the National Government of the Republic. The true and unbribed Constitutionalists, according to Mr. Huang, are considering ousting the Bolshevists now masking themselves as the Kuomintang from Canton, and the next Republican Anniversary, October 10, Dr. Sun will find himself and his party facing another crisis, it is understood.

The Canton Merchants Volunteers Corps, whose arms by the Norwegian s. s. *Hav* had been legally imported but unlawfully seized August 11 last and ultimately confiscated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has on September 30 ceased communication with the Kuomintang government of Dr. Sun in Canton, which is now demanding $200,000 for General Li Fook-lum, acting Mayor of Canton, and $3,000,000 for Dr. Sun's war chest, before the arms are released. As there is doubt if the consignment of arms is still intact, the Volunteers will not be taken advantage of again, they say.

While a civil war is taking place in North and East China, a readjustment of military influence in the Southwest is proceeding. In Hongkong the other day, political agents representing three Southern factions and one from the North were conferring with the hope of undertaking something which will eventually overthrow the present Peking government. But so far nothing important has been decided upon.

Mr. Hsu Shih-ying and Mr. Li Shao-cheun, personal delegates of ex-Premier Tuan Chi-tsui of China, leader of the Anhui Party, have been consulting with Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Shiukwan and General Chen Chiung-ming at Hoifung, Kwangtung, hoping to re-unite the latter two in order to utilize the man-power and resources of a United Kwangtung for the opposition of the Chihli Party, which the Fengtien and the Anhui Parties are now fighting. Mr. Deng Mien-hsin, on behalf of the ruling militarists in Yunnan, have also seen Dr. Sun and General Chen on a similar mission. The last of the delegations to join in the conference and visiting the North and East River fronts to meet Dr. Sun and General Chen with Hongkong as the seat of their informal conference was Mr. Chao Tsz-wei, representing Military Governor Chao Heng-ti, of Hunan province, who arrived at Hongkong October 3rd, and was soon to depart for Hoifung to call on General Chen.

Canton, October 7, 1924. H. W.



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SHANGHAI.

General Lu Flees to Japan --Fate of Army in Balance

Developments on the Shanghai warfront have been many and unexpected since the week was ushered in on Sunday. That day, October 12, a council of war was held at Lunghua by General Lu Yung-hsiang. Lu proposed that the men under General Chen Yao-san who had been on the Ishing front and later at Huangtu be transferred to Sungkiang to oppose General Sun Chuan-fang. Chen hesitated and General Yang Hau-chao who has led the defense between Huangtu and Liuho expressed the opinion that the order would not be respected by the men involved. The council broke up, and General Lu the next day after issuing the following manifesto, embarked *incognito* for Japan aboard the *Shanghai Maru*.

"The Kiangsu-Chekiang War was precipitated by Chi Hsieh-yuan who had stirred the wrath of the public while Tsao Kun was the real culprit of the crime. The forces of the nation were mobilised and a clash ensued. I had previously issued declarations, desiring to co-operate with the people in working for the reconstruction of the country. Since the matter is one which did not concern any individual alone but the entire nation, I had resolved to fight for the great cause and trust that right would eventually win over might. Happily, strict discipline was observed by our subordinates and public opinion was in our favor. During the month of serious fighting, the enemy had no opportunity to break through. Realising that our front was impenetrable, the enemy concentrated the forces of several provinces to attack us on the side. On account of their number, they were threatening Sungkiang and Shanghai. Although the morale of our officers and men are still high, our ammunitions are exhausted. Great sacrifice has been made through the close fighting. We are moved by the sight of the terrible loss of human power; and have decided to abandon Sungkiang and Shanghai and to live in retirement. The suppression of traitors is a duty incumbent upon all citizens. We have not been behind in our attempt to save the nation, but success of the combat need not be ours. So we have this day abandoned our military power and await the trial before the tribunal of public opinion. We have handed over the command of our troops to the competent authorities who will be wholly responsible for the maintenance of peace and order so as to terminate our duties in a natural way. While regretting that our feeble efforts have not been fruitful of the desired results, we trust that our friendly forces will join with the patriots of the nation and continue the worthy struggle until the national traitors are ousted and the general situation settled. Then we shall be glorified even when we are but plebians living in retirement."

General Lu transferred his command to Major General Chu Shen-kwan, whom Peking had appointed as his successor some weeks before; General Ho Feng-lin, Shanghai Defense Commissioner, handed his command over to General Liu Yung-shen, former commander of the Shanghai garrisons; and General Chwang Tse-ping appointed a Colonel Li as his successor. Lu; Ho; Chwang; Lu's son; Colonel Lu Yung-chien, chief of the Chinese constabulary; Hsu Jen-tsing, director of the Chapei public works; and General Wang Ching-chan, Ho's chief of staff, formed the fleeing party aboard the Japanese steamer which sailed on the morning of October 13. It was night before all of Lu's men on the front were aware of the flight.

"Little Hsu" Makes Appearance

When Lu's departure became known, the Shanghai Volunteers and men from the foreign warships in the Whangpoo were dispatched in full force to protect the Settlements' boundaries. It was feared that the 30,000 soldiers of Lu would make a mad rush for Shanghai, but that fear was not realized on October 14, when it was rumored that General Hsu Shu-tseng, popularly known as "Little Hsu" and a follower of Tuan Chi-jui whom Chang Tso-lin proposes as president of China, might take charge of Lu's deserted troops. At the same time, some 3,000 Hupeh troops from the Kiangsu line made their appearance in Shanghai under General Chang Yun-ming and took charge at Lunghua subject to the orders of Peking and General Chi Hsieh-yuan. The Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on October 14 had practically reached an agreement with General Yang Hua-chao, second in command of the Fukien soldiers who have been fighting for Lu, whereby the Chamber would pay each man $20 and safe transport back to Foochow. Little Hsu appeared at this point in the negotiations and offered a larger sum, so that the Chamber's offer was not accepted. On October 15, Hsu had some 6,000 soldiers intrenching themselves on the outskirts of Shanghai, and the move had every semblance of being merely a threat to squeeze money out of the Shanghai merchants as a guarantee of immunity.

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Generals Sun and Chi to Shanghai

General Lu since October 7 had been seriously threatened by General Sun's advances in the region of Sungkiang and the capture of that city. However, on October 10 and 11, General Lu again shortened his line, withdrawing from Tsingpu and distributing some of his forces at that point on the Sungkiang front. A secondary system of trenches was dug from Nanziang to Minghong, which would have been used as a final stand in case further retreat was necessary from Sungkiang. Lu's position was believed to be stronger than ever, and reports of two shipments each of 20,000,000 rounds of ammunition from Chang Tso-lin caused the belief that Lu would be able to hold out until a decision of some significance should be reached in the North. Furthermore, Peking this week ordered Sun to return to Chekiang and take control there, and along with reports of Lu's flight came the news that Sun had left Sungkiang and had no intention of proceeding beyond Sungkiang in the direction of Shanghai. Later reports predicted Sun's and Chi's arrival in Shanghai on October 16. The whole situation is so involved that it is impossible to know the motives behind the different moves, but it would appear that the Peking allies have practically won their fight around Shanghai, and that it remains a question of time and money to get Lu's forces out of the way and permit the assumption of complete authority around Shanghai by General Chi Hsieh-yuan.

Wu Pei-fu at Shanhaikwan Front

Denials of the capture of Shanhaikwan by Chang Tso-lin have appeared in the press of the last day or two. Strict censorship has cast a cloud over the entire situation, and the reports of the two sides are conflicting and hard to fathom. Wu Pei-fu is reported to have gone to the Shanhaikwan front in person, and to be preparing a rear attack on the Manchurian coast of Liaotung Gulf between Shanhaikwan and Chinchao. In the meantime, Chang continues his advance into Chihli province in the direction of Jehol and is making daily attacks on land and in the air on points around Shanhaikwan. Reports are to the effect that some of Wu's generals will either swing to Chang's side or remain neutral but it is possible that much or all of such rumors are mere propaganda. Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang is said to be planning to declare neutrality, but such rumor is typical of Wu Pei-fu's campaign methods, lulling the enemy into a feeling of security just prior to dealing a paralyzing blow. This happened in the spring of 1922 when General Feng cut through the Manchurian army, and everyone is now momentarily expecting Wu to deal some similar *coup*.

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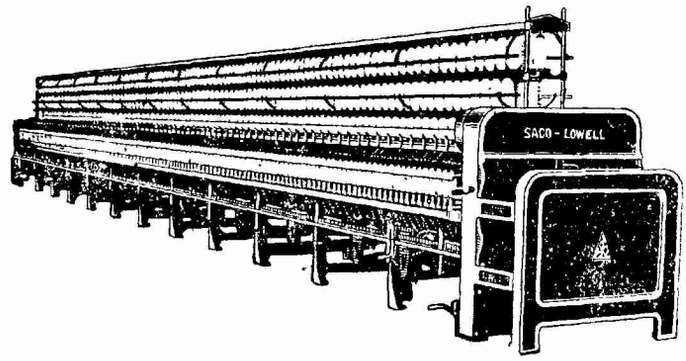

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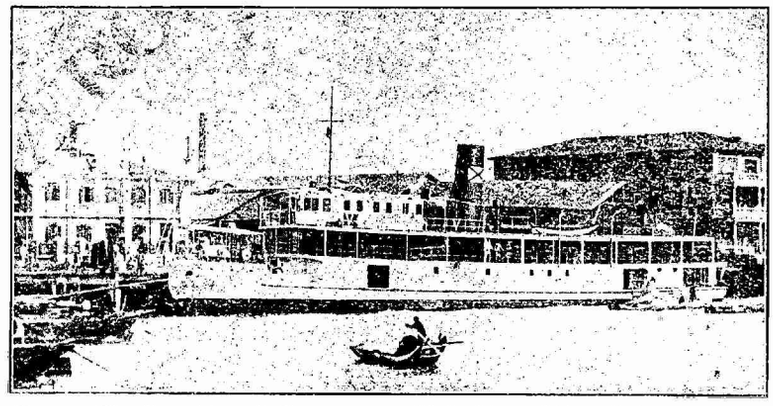

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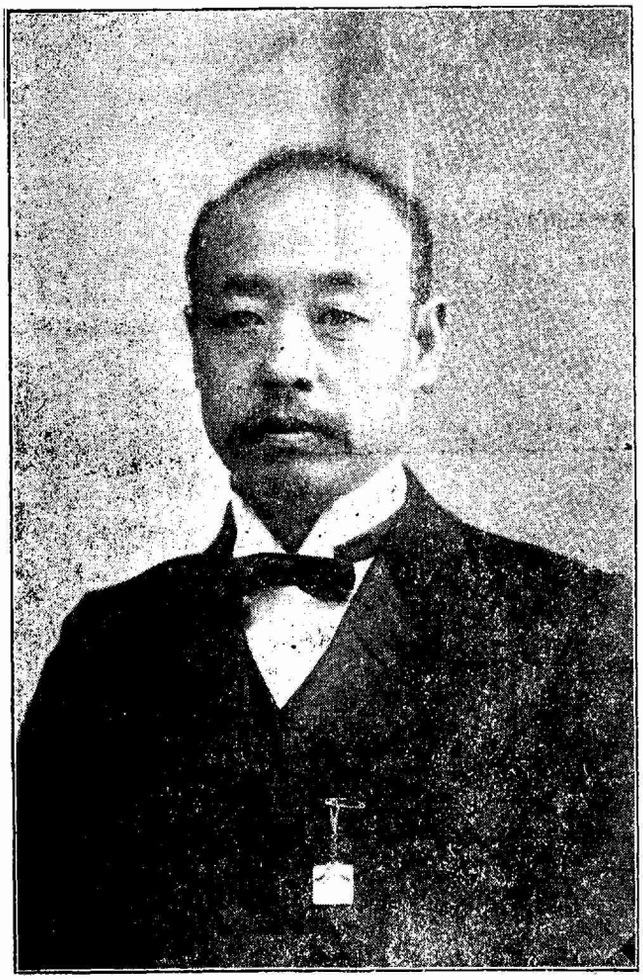


Mr. Wen Shih-lin

溫世霖字支英

Mr. Wen Shih-lin was born at Tientsin, Chihli province, n 1871. He entered the Peiyang Naval Pilot School in 1886. Owing to bodily weakness, he left the school before graduation. In the following years Mr. Wen devoted himself to educational and social work. In 1900 he founded a boys' school and a girls' school at Tientsin; two daily papers; one middle school for girls; one girls' vocational school; one girls' oratory club; one kindergarten; and several lecture halls. Subsequently Mr. Wen organized the Chihli Self Government Discussion Institution; an Association for the Study of Constitutional Form of Government; an Industrial Union; and a Union for the Advocation of the Opening of Parliament.

Mr. Wen played an important part in the movement of urging the Ching government to adopt parliamental system. He was a member of the Tientsin chapter of the movement and also Chihli representative of the Peoples' Delegation to demand the Peking government to convoke parliament. In 1910, when the people of the whole country for the fourth time sent a delegation to Peking asking for early convocation of parliament, Mr. Wen was among the delegates in the capacity of the President of the Students' Association of the whole country.

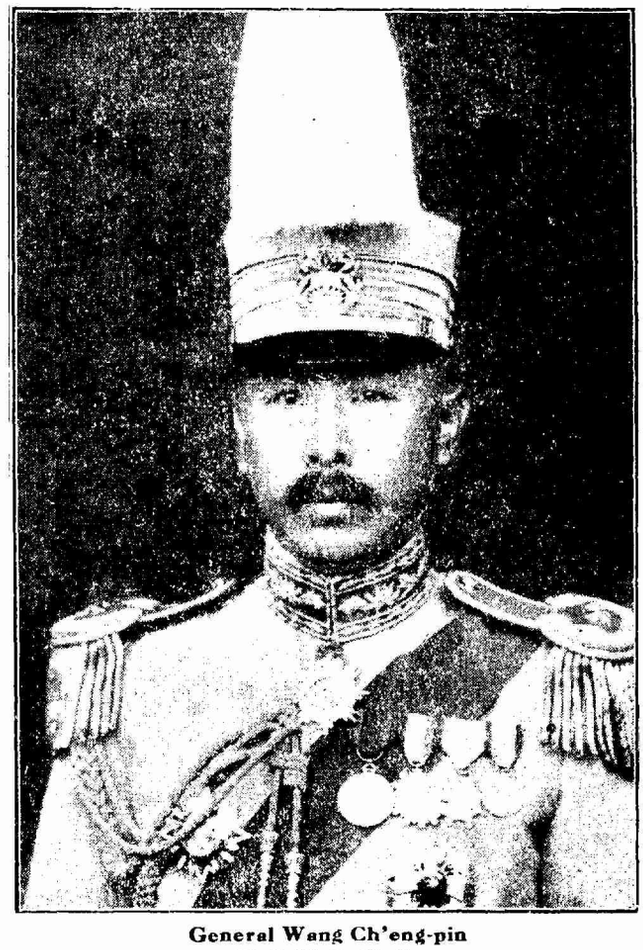
In the winter of 1910-1911, Mr. Wen sent a circular telegram to the students of the whole country calling a general strike as a protest against the Peking government's refusing to effect immediate convocation of parliament. He was at once arrested by order of the Viceroy of Chihli and was subsequently banished to Sinkiang province. Mr. Wen arrived at Sinkiang in the summer of 1911. There he advocated the development of industry and organized a Colonization Union. His action aroused the suspicion of the Sinkiang provincial authorities who petitioned the Peking government to have him banished to Tibet. No sooner than Mr. Wen was about to be despatched to Tibet the First Revolution broke out at Wuchang in October 1911. At once Mr. Wen got up a number of young patriots and declared independence at the place of his banishment. But his efforts failed and he had a narrow escape from the hands of the authorities.

Mr. Wen escaping from Sinkiang returned to Tientsin by way of Siberia. Upon reaching Tientsin, he became Chief of the Department of Communications of the Tientsin-Peking-Paoting Section of the Tung Meng Hui, the Revolutionary Union. Mr. Wen was elected Member of the Lower House of the First Parliament which was convoked in April 1913 and dissolved by Yuan Shih-kai in January 1914. Before the dissolution the Kuo Ming Tang was proscribed as a seditious party and its members in Parliament were ousted. Mr. Wen being a prominent member of this Party fled first to Shantung, where his movements were closely watched by the provincial authorities, and then to Shanghai. In the following two years, prior to the death of Yuan Shih-kai in June 1916, Mr. Wen took part in the revolts against Yuan Shih-kai. Then he was in close association with Tang Shao-i, Ku Chung-hsiu and Sun Hung-i.

The First Parliament was reconvoked shortly after Yuan's death. Mr. Wen as a member of the Parliament took interest in political parties. A party called the Ming Yu Hui was organized with Sun Yat-sen, Chang Tai-yen and Sun Hung-i as Executive Directors and he himself elected as Chief Administrative Member. In June 1917 Parliament was for the second time dissolved. Mr. Wen who was considered a strong anti-government member had to take flight again. His efforts to influence the military leaders in the Lower Yangtze in opposition against the dominant faction in the north did not meet with success. Subsequently he went to Canton and joined the new government there which had just been established to uphold the Provisional Constitution.

Both in the Chihli-Anfu War in 1916 and Chihli-Fengtien War in 1922, Mr. Wen played part as advisor to the Chihli leaders.

In August 1922 the First Parliament was reconvoked in Peking. Mr. Wen became a Member of the House again. He was awarded the Second Class Tashou Chiaho in October 1922 and the First Class Tashou Chiaho in January 1923. Mr. Wen is at present leader of the Chuan Ming She, a political party most of whose members are old members of the Tang Ming Hui and the Ming Yu Hui.



General Wang Ch'eng-pin

王承斌字孝伯

General Wang Ch'eng-pin was born at Fengtien province in 1874. He graduated from the Peiyang Military School and also studied in the Military University. In the Ching Dynasty General Wang served in the army as junior commander and staff officer rising through the various ranks. After the establishment of the Republic, General Wang became a

Battalion Commander of the Third Division whose Commander-in-Chief was then Marshal Tsao Kun. In 1916 General Wang was promoted to be Commander of the First Mixed Brigade of Chihli. This position he held many years. In October 1919 he was awarded the Second Class Paokuang Chiaho.

During the Chihli-Aufu War in 1920, while his troops were stationed at Chengchow, Honan, General Wang, by reaching an understanding with the Anfu troops in that province to take no offensive measures on either side, preserved the peace and order throughout that province. After the civil strife was over, General Wang disbanded altogether five brigades of the Anfu forces. In October 1920 General Wang received the Second Order of Merit and was promoted to be Commander-in-Chief of the 23rd Division. In November 1921 General Wang was made a Chiangchun with "I-Wei" as his special title. In February 1922 he was awarded the Second Class Paokuang Chiaho. In April 1922 he was appointed to be Deputy Military Director of Chihli. In May 1922 occurred the Chihli-Fengtien War. General Wang took side with Chihli. His 23rd Division, part of which was stationed at Tsang Hsien on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and part at Lang-fong on the Peking-Tientsin Railway, played an important part in the campaign. In June 1922 General Wang was appointed Civil Governor of Chihli and in September he was given the brevet rank of Full General. In October he was given the First Class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho and in November he was made a Full General. In October 1923 General Wang was appointed to the post of the Military Director of Chihli to replace that of Tuchun which was then abolished. In November 1923 he was made a Shan Chiang-chun (Marshal) with "Kuang Wu" as his special title and also appointed Deputy High Inspecting Commissioner of Chihli-Honan-Shantung Area. In January 1924 General Wang was relieved of the command of the 23rd Division. In April 1924 he was appointed assistant director of the Motor Traffic Road Construction Bureau for the Chihli-Honan-Shantung Area which position he is still holding. General Wang is at present holding the posts of Deputy High Inspecting Commissioner of Chihli-Honan-Shantung and of Civil Governor of Chihli.

Mr. Sun Jun-yu

孫潤宇字子潤

Mr. Sun Jun-yu was born at Wu Hsien, Kiangsu province, in 1880, and was a Provincial Graduate under the Ching Regime. In 1900, he graduated from the Preparatory Department of the Peiyang University, Tientsin.

In 1901 Mr. Sun made a tour in the South Sea Islands investigating industrial conditions there. After that trip, he went to Manchuria where he was entrusted with the work of organizing the Fengtien University of which he later became a professor.

In 1904 Mr. Sun was sent by the Kiangsu Provincial Government to Japan to study in the Japanese Imperial Law College where he later was graduated.

After his return from Japan, Mr. Sun held the following positions under the Ching Regime: Member of the Constitutional Government Preparation Committee in the Board of the Civil Administration; Chief of Statistics Section in the Board of War; Professor of the College of Finance, High Police College and the Law College.

In 1912 Mr. Sun became Chief of the Police Bureau in the Ministry of the Interior holding concurrently the post of Director of the High Police College. Subsequently he was elected President of the Kiangsu Lawyers' Association.

In 1913 Mr. Sun became a Member of the Lower House of the First Parliament and was subsequently elected a Member of the Constitution Drafting Committee. After the first dissolution of the Parliament by Yuan Shih-kai in January 1914, Mr. Sun went to Japan becoming the First Class Councillor of the Chinese Legation in Tokyo.

In 1916 when the First Parliament was reconvoked, Mr. Sun took his seat in the lower house again and was subsequently elected a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House. At the same time he practiced law in Peking where he later became President of the Lawyers Association and also retained lawyer of the Supreme Court.

In June 1917 the First Parliament was again dissolved. The Peking government in September 1917 created a Special Senate to revise the Parliamental Election Laws and Mr. Sun was a member of that Senate.

In August 1917 the New Parliament was convoked in Peking. Mr. Sun was a member of the Lower House in which position he remained until August 1920 when the Anfu Party which had been responsible for the creation of this new parliament had been removed by the joint forces of Chihli and Fengtien.

In August 1922 the First Parliament was reconvoked by Li Yuan-hung in Peking. Mr. Sun became a member of the Lower House again.

In September 1924 Mr. Sun was appointed Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Dr. W. W. Yen being the Premier.

Mr. Sun was awarded the Second Class Paokuang Chiaho in December 1919; the Second Class Wenhu in January 1921; the First Class Tashou Chiaho in October 1922; and the First Class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho in April 1923.

Trade Inquiries

B. M. Martin, c/o The Caribbean Petroleum Co., Maracaibo, Venezuela, interested in purchasing light silk hosiery and nnderwear manufactured in China.

A member of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, has approached the Chamber relative to the sale of his present stock of Tientsin rugs. Prices and samples can be secured on request.

J. A. Rein, 702 5th St., San Diego, Cal. interested in purchasing large quantities of 24-26-28 inch leather suit cases, equipped with good locks.

The United States Distributing Co., 36 Whitehall St., New York, conducting a general import and export business, desire a Shanghai representative.

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF TSINAN, CHINA

In re Estate of LOUIS J. MCCARRON, Deceased.	Probate Action No. 3. Notice of Hearing.

Notice is hereby given that the 4th day of November, 1924, at 9 o'clock a. m., in the American Consular Court at Tsinan, China, has been appointed as the time and the place of hearing the petition of Francis F. Tucker, praying for the proof of a document purporting to be the last will and testament of of Louis J. McCarron, deceased, and for the issuance of letters testamentary thereon.

H. L. MILBOURNE,
Vice Consul of the United States of America,
Acting Judicially

Dated at Tsinan, China, October 1, 1924.

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Shanghai.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

October 7. British government makes no concessions to Zaghul Pasha, Egyptian Premier, with regard to Egypt and control of Sudan.——Ulster Premier maintains indomitable attitude in North Irish Parliament.——British Labor party refuses recognition of communists.——U. S. Airship Shenandoah makes flight across America.

October 8. British government says in recognizing Soviet government this is also applied to Republics of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbajjan, in which Soviet exercises military rule.——H. B. M. Under Secretary of State denies any knowledge of exportation of arms to China forbidden by the China Arms Embargo Agreement.——Brussels report says that Brussels and Antwerp bankers take up their quota of German loan, to be marketed at 92 percent, bearing interest at 7 percent.

October 9. Irish Treaty Amendment Bill passes House of Lords and receives Royal Assent.——Bertrand Russel publishes opinions on affairs in China which are thoroughly contradicted in letter to London *Morning Post.*——Resumption of trade relations between France and Soviet Russia is pending.——Economic Mission leaves France for Japan to foster trade between the two nations——Six of the world series of baseball games for the World Baseball Championship result in win for Washington Americans over New York Nationals by 2 to 1.

October 10. U. S. airship Shenandoah reaches Pacific.——Agreement for German loan is signed in London and details are given of its apportioning among different Allies.——Rangoon Administration deals sternly with Buddhist seditionists.

October 11. Winston Churchill's election address supports Conservative program.——Communists in London hold huge demonstration in Trafalgar Square closing with riotous scenes.——Zeppelin which is being handed over to America by Germany makes a successful start on Trans-Atlantic voyage and when between Spain and Azores reports everything proceeding smoothly.——Fear of another war in Near East when dispute between Britain and Turkey again arises on Mosul frontier.——Apportionments of German Gold Mark Loan are announced.

October 12. Ramsay MacDonald starts electioneering tour of Scotland.——Airship ZR3 passes over Azores on Trans-Atlantic voyage ——Reports of death of Anatole France from Paris.——Japanese Embassy in Paris issues a statement defending attitude of Japanese Delegation at League of Nations Assembly.——Conservative and Liberal Associations agree in many constituencies, not to put up candidates against each other where a Labor member is standing.——Opinion of British and American stockholders, German Mark Loan will be heavily oversubscribed.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2482
DOROTHY ENDICOTT WILLIAMS,	Estate No.
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Dorothy Endicott Williams, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before March 19, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHARLES L. L. WILLIAMS,
Administrator,
Care Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder,
2, Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, China.

September 19, 1924.

New Books and Publications

Mahatma Gandhi

India's Liberal Leader, by Romain Rolland.
New York and London; The Century Co.

This is a remarkable exposition of Gandhi's personality and his philosophy by one who is one of the foremost literary figures of Europe.

The author makes it clear that Mahatma Gandhi is not a political man or an anti-British agitator. He is a truly spiritual soul, steeped in the reality of religion whom Romain Roland calls "One who is at one with the Universal Being." Gandhi lives in God-consciousness, working like Christ for the welfare of the whole world. He has renounced his great wealth, his career as a barrister-at-law, and all desires for name, fame, ambition or power, and living as one of the poorest men, he is working for the uplift of the people of India, and humanity at large. He works more than eighteen hours a day, lives on vegetables and fruits, taking only one meal a day, sleeping on the naked ground, finding eternal peace in unity with cosmic-consciousness.

Gandhi's father was prime minister in the state of Kathiawar and his mother a woman of saintly character to whom he owes his early training in religion. In his childhood Gandhi found peace in the Indian poem, Ramayana, by Tulsidas, the Dante of Asia, and Bhgwat Gita. He has been influenced a great deal by the New Testament and even when in jail he always has a copy of the Sermon on the Mount in his possession.

After receiving a degree from London University Gandhi went to South Africa to practise law. But finding great injustice being done to the Indians there he started a non-violent campaign against the poll tax and other racial disabilities under which the Indians labored. He gave up his practice which according to Gokhle amounted to more than £6000 a year, and went to jail several times. In the end he was completely successful. Mahatma Gandhi worked in co-operation with the British government over twenty-three years, helping in the African war and the World War as captain of an ambulence corps raised by him and was mentioned several times in the dispatches for singular service to the wounded under heavy fire. He was also awarded Kaiser-I-Hind medal by the King-Emperor, besides other distinctions.

India contributed a large sum of money to the war chest of Britain, besides more than one million able bodied men who defended the honor of Britain on almost all the fronts. India expected something in return, some further grants in self-government. But the Indian government soon after the conclusion of the war introduced what is called the Rowlatt Act which deprives the Indian workers of all liberty of speech and self-defence when prosecuted. Was it for this that India shed her blood? At that time India was in a state of great commotion. It was followed by the Amritsar massacre. Now Gandhi saw that a big revolt of a bloody nature was bound to come, and there was no possibility of avoiding it. The point, therefore was to turn it into non-violent channels. The revolt begun, Gandhi led it.

In 1920 the Mahatma wrote in *Young India* "For me patriotism is the same as humanity. I am patriotic because I am human and humane. My patriot patriotism is not exclusive: I will not hurt England and Germany to serve India.

"Imperialism has no place in my scheme of life. A patriot is so much less a patriot if he is a lukewarm humanitarian."

As soon as Gandhi stepped into the political field all India lay at his feet. At his call all differences of cast and creed vanished. The nation rose like one man to do reverence to the great Apostle of non-violence, simplicity in life and spirituality. Gandhi wrote a public letter to the Viceroy of India telling him of the change in his attitude and returned his Kaiser-I-Hind medal and other distinctions to the government. When at the zenith of such glory as no single man has ever attained in his life-time Gandhi was meek and gentle like a lamb. "He is modest and unassuming, to the point of sometimes seeming almost timid, hesitant, in making an assertion. Yet you feel his indomitable spirit. He makes no compromises and never tries to hide a mistake, Nor is he afraid to admit having been in the wrong. Diplomacy is unknown to him. He shuns oratorical effect, or rather, never thinks about it; and he shrinks unconsciously from the great popular demonstrations organised in hie honour." So speaks the author about the humility of ths Mahatma.

Gandhi is literally "ill with the multitude that adores him" and distrusts majorities.....and is happiest when in meditative solitude he can listen to the "Still small voice" within. Most of his night hours are passed in communion with God. He leaves his bed before 4 a.m. every day.

Gandhi is truth and sincerity incarnate. When the government prosecuted him for sedition he offered no defence and frankly took the blame on himself asking the judge to do his duty by inflicting the highest punishment provided by the law on him for Gandhi believes that the more one suffers for a good cause the purer is his spirit. The judge while sending Gandhi to jail for six years gave the highest tribute to his high and "saintly character." Gandhi stood calm and undisturbed, like St. Francis with whom C. F. Andrews compares him, while hundreds of thousands of Gandhi's devoted followers waited outside the court to have a farewell look at the great Apostle. Gandhi exhorted them to be non-violent and organise no strikes or demonstrations by way of protest. Gandhi hates none and loves all. He loves the British as much as the Indians.

As to the positive aspect of Gandhi's activities it may be said that he is working hard for the so-called fallen women of India, is engaged in abolishing the numerous caste differences in India, bringing the untouchables to the Hindu fold and has founded hundreds of schools all over the country.

He has introduced plain-living and high thinking to the Europeanised Indians, and also the spinning wheel to better the economic condition of the masses who have practically nothing to do during four months every year.

Romain Roland, the modern Prophet of Europe, has lost faith in the materialistic civilization of Europe, and sees a great hope in the principles of Mahatma Gandhi. The book is a gem from the literary point of view.

Shanghai October 1, 1924.

H. P. Shastri

In the United States Court for China

LUCILLE ROMAGOY SLEGMAN, Plaintiff, vs. BARTON DUDLEY SLEGMAN, Defendant.

Cause No. 2502
Civil No. 950
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies: *GREETING:*

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

BARTON DUDLEY SLEGMAN,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Oct. 7, 1924.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

30-239

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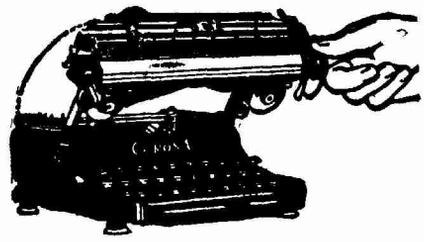

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Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market during the early part of the week has remained fairly steady while prices moved within a comparatively narrow range. The readjustment of values has tended to equalize sentiment and has fostered a less aggressive attitude on both sides of the market and a greater inclination to await developments. At the close, Mid-Americans declined some 133 points for December and 120 poinis for Spot, due to the government report being construed bearish and general selling, in consequence of which our market responded accordingly.

Meanwhile, regarding the general outlook, the legitimate surroundings of the situation continue to point to the probability of lower prices. Spinners continue to buy from hand to mouth in spite of the inherent strength of the yarn market, which is only tending to increase their conservatism and induce a policy of procrastination to be followed as long as the state of the world's cotton markets has a disquieting aspect. Whether normal conditions will be allowed to assert themselves in the near future, is difficult to say. We, however, still believe in lower prices in the long run.

Yarn.—During the early part of the week, the yarn market has been keeping fairly steady. At the close, in sympathy with the weakness of the raw material, prices declined some two to three taels with the undertone weak. In all some, 3,000 to 4,000 bales have changed hands for export to Szechuen, Tientsin, Fukien, Canton, Swatow, Wuhu, Hankow Kiangse and Yunnan.

Liverpool, Oct. 9. 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot	14.17	Pence
,, Jan	13.39	,,
,, Mar	13.44	,,

Market:—*Weak.*

New York, Oct. 9, 1924.

New York Market:—

Dec	23.70	Cents
Jan	23.73	,,
Mar	24.03	,,
May	24.23	,,
July	23.90	,,
Spot	24.85	,,

Market:—*Weak.*

Bombay, Oct. 9, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	466	per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan	,,	402	,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan	,,	446	,, ,,

Market:—*Weak.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf	Tls.	36.50
Shanghai, Oct	,,	36.00
M-ginned, Nov/Dec	,,	35.50
Shensi, No. 1 Nov/Dec	,,	36.75
Ningpo, Spot	,,	34.00

Market:—*Wake*

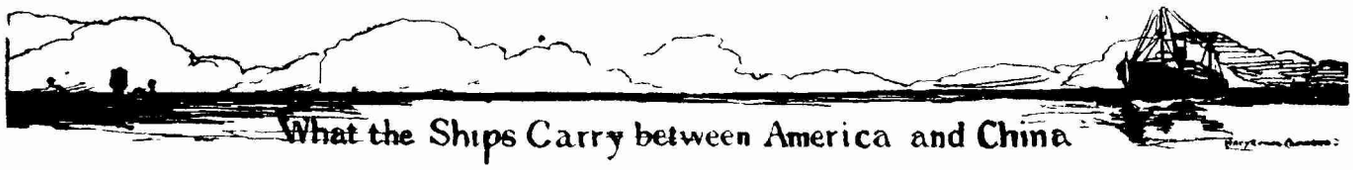
IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF TSINAN, CHINA

In re Estate of	Estate Action No. 4.
ESTHER M. HANSON,	Notice to Creditors.
Deceased.	

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Esther M. Hanson, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Leslie M. Anglin at Taian, Shantung, China, administrator of said estate, on or before March 19, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Leslie M. Anglin, Taian, Shantung, China.

LESLIE M. ANGLIN
Administrator

Taian, Shantung, China, Sept. 19. 1924.



Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Sept. 1.22 equal Gold $1

S. S. Southwestern Miller, Sept. 6, from U. S. A.

Iron Plates	Pls.	110
,, Wire Shorts	,,	1,301
Iron Galvanized; Wire Shorts	,,	1,408
Steel Files, Old	,,	103
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	8
Paints, Unclassed	,,	8
Paper, Unclassed	,,	6
Soda, Caustic	,,	299
Wax, Paraffin	,,	925
Oil, Kerosene in Drums	Galls.	132,000
,, Lubricating	,,	48,307
,, Unclassed	,,	2,000
Motor-cars	Pcs.	4
Typewriters	,,	100
Coffee, in Tins	Doz.	36
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 194	Hk. Tls.	4,931
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	114,433

S. S. Siberia Maru, Sept, 8, from U. S. A.

Canned Fruits	Dls.	43
Fruits, Dried	,,	35
Leather, Calf	,,	4
Leather, Sole	,,	13
Milk, Condensed	,,	720
Cigarettes	Mills.	20,000

S. S. President Harrison, Sept. 11,

To Philadelphia:		
Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	93
To Boston:		
Egg, Whole, Frozen	,,	480
,, Yolk, Moist	,,	255
To New York:		
Tea, Black Hankow	,,	11
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	936
,, Kiukiang	,,	7
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	57
Hyson, other Ports	,,	23
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	50
Antimony Regulus	,,	840
Brassware	,,	10
Bristles	,,	235
Camphor	,,	258
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	144
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	987
,, ,, Moist	,,	694
,, Whole, Dried	,,	161
,, ,, Frozen	,,	2,282
Feathers,	,,	120
Hair, Goat	,,	20
Hair, Human	,,	36
Hides, Buffalo	,,	414
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	39
Nutgalls	,,	355
Oil, Wood	,,	417
Peas	,,	858
Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	1,570
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,238

S. S. Empress of Canada, Sept. 12,

To Kansas City:		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	220
To Milwaukee.		
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	992
To Chicago:		
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Other Ports, Bls. 50	Pls.	50.88
To New York:		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 10	Pls.	10.12
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 100	Pls.	99.15
White, other Ports, Bls. 22	Pls.	21.71
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 43	,,	42.98
Yellow other Ports Bls. 5	,,	5.14
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 220	,,	223.68
Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai, Bls. 1	Pls.	1.12
Silk Piece Goods	,,	0.52
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	15
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	68
,, ,, other Ports	,,	11
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	16
Antimony Regulus	,,	84
Bristles	,,	45
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	110
,, Fine	,,	57
Hair, Horse	,,	56
Skins, Dog	Pcs.	1,600
,, Marmot	,,	50

S. S. Poleric, September 12, from U. S. A.

Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	224
Iron Wire, Defective	Pls.	421
Iron Galvanized; Wire	,,	270
,, Bar Old	,,	869
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	20,256
Acid, Acetic	,,	13
Carbon, Black	,,	563
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	1,849
Packings, Unclassed	,,	2
Paper, Coated	,,	1,330
,, Writing	,,	83
,, Unclassed	,,	403
Soda, Caustic	,,	1,496
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,590
,, Stalk	,,	274
Wax, Paraffin	,,	839
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	2,500
Machines Sewing	Pcs.	87
Cigarettes	Mille.	52,500

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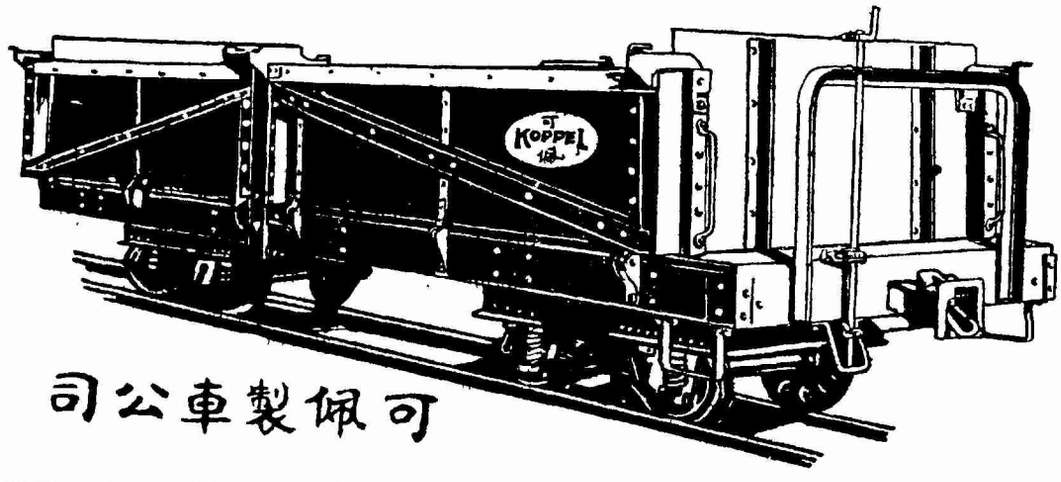

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In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R.T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U.S. MARSHAI, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V.Fuller

All Notices, Annenncements Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality. 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act fo Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Oct. 8, 1924, Cause No. 2333, William Jacks & Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld; testimony taken of A. T. J. Pike and A. Lafuente; continued to Oct. 17th.

,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 2295, R. E. Slutsky et al. v. International Banking Corporation; on motion for new trial; submitted on briefs to be filed.

,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2254, Koh Shun Kee, Ah Lee Casing Co. v. Block & Co.; on motion to set; passed to Oct. 27.

,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2494, Murray Packing Co. v. E. H. Himrod; on motion for bill of particulars; defendant to furnish plaintiff with detailed particulars.

,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2429, China Motors, Ltd. v. Charles F. Garry; on appeal from Hankow Consular Court; passed to Oct. 20.

,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2503, U. S. v. R. Quiamson: on District Attorney's motion to dismiss; submitted.

UNITED STATES v. LAWRENCE D. KEARNY.
ON THE MERITS
(Continued from last week)

It seems clear that the author of this letter means to say that the arms and munitions involved in Cause No. 2307 were taken "at the requisition of the Chinese Government." But if we were to treat the other evidence as disclosing a sale rather than a seizure the result would still be the same. For the whole responsibility of the transaction is here assumed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Navy who says that it "was duly and officially reported to the Chinese Government." Under these circumstances we do not think it can be questioned that he was "duly authorized" and that the transaction falls within the term of the exception above quoted.

According to the letter, moreover, defendant's part in the affair was that of a "temporary advisor to the Admiralty." He was employed "to assist" in a transaction initiated by the Chinese authorities and could not, therefore, be convicted of conspiracy in so doing for it was a permissible act and conspiracy is an offense only when its purpose is to commit some other offense.[2] The manner in which defendant rendered such assistance becomes therefore immaterial. So long as the transaction itself was not prohibited it matters not whether defendant's part therein was performed openly or secretly or whether his conduct was consistent or equivocal.

II

In Cause No. 2317, where a conspiracy to import arms and munitions into China seems fully proved, by undisputed evidence, there is no such assumption of responsibility by any Chinese. On the contrary the principal one with whom, it is charged, a contract of sale of these contraband articles was effected, expressly denies any connection therewith. In a letter which defendant consented to receive in evidence with equal probatory value as that of Admiral Tu, the Civil Governor of Chekiang Province says:

> "In March of the present year, the American citizen, L.D. Kearney, called at this office where he informed me verbally that there was at Fusan, Korea, a second-hand vessel for sale and volunteered to take a trip thereto for the purpose of making an inspection and conducting negotiations. My conversation with L. D. Kearney on that date, being confined to the subject of purchase of ship, had absolutely nothing to do with any other question. Until the Russian vessel, El Dorado, came to the waters of Chekiang and until so informed I had no knowledge of the fact that there were between six and seven hundred Russian refugees on board. Prior to the arrival of this steamer, L. D. Kearney never talked over the matter with me and secured my consent. Nor was there received any written report. As I felt that Kearney's way of transacting business was improper, the matter of purchasing the ship was dropped and telegraphic instructions were issued to the Marine Police to urge the said Russian vessel immediately to leave Chekiang province. Moreover, no appointment was made of L. D. Kearney as a representative of the Civil Governor or as a commander.
>
> You are expected to transmit the reply to the American Consul-General."

2. Corpus Juris, XII, 549 note 59.

(Before the Commissioner)

Oct. 11, 1924, Crim No. 688, U. S. v. H. W. Brooke; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 11, " " " 689) U. S. v. H. S. Sammons 690) and E. Lang; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of Yao Pah Sun, J. L. Vittori, E. Lang, H. L. Felton, W. L. Fletcher; submitted.
" 11, " " " 691) U. S. v. C. Gerrity and 692) C. Merrill; defendants transferred to Navy authorities.

Judgments and Orders:

Oct. 9, 1924, Cause No. 2496, In re James Howell Pyke's estate; order appointing administrator.
" 9, " " " 2486, Fair v. Fair; decree.
" 11, " " " 2424, Susie Chow et al. v. Asia Banking Corporation; decision and judgment.
" 11, " " " 2425, Amherst Chow Hu et al. v. Asia Banking Corporation; judgment pursuant to stipulation.
" 13, " " " 2503, U. S. v. R. Quiamson; order of dismissal.
" 13, " " " 2304, A. Lafuente v. A. B. Bsenfeld; decision and judgment

(By the Commissioner)

Oct. 11, 1924, Crim. No. 688, U. S. v. H. W. Brooke; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.
" 11, " " " 689) U. S. v. H. S. Sammons 690) and C. Merrill; defendants discharged.

Assignments for Hearing:

Oct. 20, 1924, 10 am, C. No. 2429, China Motors Ltd. v. Charles F. Garry; on appeal.
" 22, " 10 am, " " 2400, F. A. Foster v. G. Crane.
" 27, " 10 am, " " 2254, Koh Shun Kee, Ah Lee Casing Co. v. Block & Co.; motion to set.
" 28, " 10 am, " " 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.
" 29, " 10 am, " " 2494, Murray Packing Co. v. E. H. Himrod.
" 30, " 10 am, " " 2487, L. L. Wilbur v. American Chinese Steam Navigation Co. Inc.
Nov. 4. " 10 am, " " 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Oct. 8, 1924, Cause No. 2495, J. S. Watson v. F. L. Cole et all.; marshal's return of summons.
" 9, " " " 2336, In re John R. Harvey's estate; administrator's report of sale.
" 9, " " " 2295, R. E. Slutsky et al. v. International Banking Corporation; defendant's brief in support of motion for new trial.
" 10, " " " 2254, Koh Shun Kee et al v. Block & Company; motion to set.
" 10, " " " 2293, A. L. Shneider v. North Asiatic Company, Inc.; writ of execut on issued.
" 10, " " " 2354, J. P. Tarasoff v. Oriental Motor Co.; notice of appearance of counsel for defendant.
" 10, " " " 2494, Murray Packing Co. v. E. H. Himrod; motion for bill of particulars.

We find no competent evidence sufficient to contradict this statement. The name of Governor Chang is used rather freely by several witnesses and one of them quotes alleged expressions by him which might relate to this transaction. But Governor Chang is not charged as a co-conspirator therein and his extra-forensic declarations are consequently not competent evidence. Moreover it is not clear that the witness who relates them understood the original statements; for he says (p. 41) that there was a Chinese interpreter present who "did all the talking." If the witness merely repeated what the interpreter said, his evidence is incompetent for that reason alone.[3] Nor is it without significance that the witness in question wrote a letter (Ex. 1) from Hangchow, where this interview is said to have occurred, and on the same date, but no mention is made of any such declarations.

On the other hand there is express testimony by the prosecution's witnesses that the money used for purchase of these arms was not Governor Chang's (p. 25) and was not sent by him (p. 47). There is in fact no competent evidence of any negotiations or transactions between Governor Chang and the defendant other than that mentioned in the former's letter.

It is urged that this conclusion leaves the prosecution's case without proof of the overt act necessary to complete the offense charged. But we think the evidence ample to show not only one but several overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy. There is *e. g.* testimony brought out partly by the defense, and uncontradicted, of the payment of considerable sums of money—of $5600.00 to Mayer (p. 79), who is charged as a co-conspirator in both causes, to Roth of a draft for $5,000.00 (p. 14), to another of checks aggregating $1900.00 (p. 27) and of lesser sums to Russian officers (pp. 67, 98), whose fare was also paid. It is also undisputed that the ship El Dorado carrying some 1400 rifles and a considerable quantity of ammunition (pp. 96, 97, 110) was brought from Korea, in an unseaworthy condition, into Chinese waters in pursuance of the conspiracy. These are

3. Wigmore, Ev., III, p. 2346.

(Continued next week)

" 10, " " " 2411, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; notice of deposition.
" 10, " " " 2450, Heng ah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd,; stipulation.
" 11, " " " 2503, U. S. v. R. Quiamson; declaration.
" 11, " " " 2490, Terry v. Terry; motion for judgment by default.
" 11, " " " 2295, R. E. Slutsky et al. v. International Banking Corporation; plaintiffs' brief opposing pefendant's brief on motion for new trial.
" 14 " " " 2496, In re James Howell Pyke's estate; submission of administrator to jurisdiction; administrator's bond; administrator's oath; letters of administration.
" 14, " " " 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.; praecipe for subpoena duces tecum.

(By the Commisstoner)

Oct. 6, 1924, Civil. No 181, North China Garage Co. Ltd. v. M. L. Heen; stipulation for dismissal
" 8, " " " 145 L. Slegman v. A. G. Henderson; discontinuance.
" 9, " Crim. " 688, U. S. v. H. W. Brooke; complaint.
" 9, " " " 689, U. S. v. H. S. Sammons; complaint.
" 9, " " " 690, U. S. v. E. Lang; complaint.
" 11, " " " 691, U. S. v. A. Gerrity; complaint.
" 11, " " " 692, U. S. v. C. Merrill; complaint.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R S	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d		7 00	7 15	7 35	9 30	9 50	12 10	12 30	15 25	17 15	17 45	19 35	23 30	Peking ... d.											9.05	T. P. L. Express	
Nansiang ... d.		7 28	7 45	8 03	—	10 31	12 41	12 58	16 01	17 47	18 15	20 05	0 02	Tientsin East .. a.											—		
Soochow ... ... d		8 59		9 41	11 14	12 53		14 43	18 24	19 39		—	1 39	Do d.											13 00		9.35
Wusih' ... ... d		9 59		10 44	12 02	14 12		15 38	19 34	20 36		—	2 38	Tientsin Central a.											—		—
Changchow ... d.	8 14	10 56		11 41	12 49	15 28		16 38		21 38		—	3 42	Do d.											13.20		10.06
Tanyang ... ... d.	9 30	11.52			13 38	16 28		17 38				—	—	Tsinanfu ... d.											21.57		19.50
Chinkiang ... d.	10 31	12.49			14 22	17 14		18 33				—	5 14	Hsuchowfu ... d											6.51		6.00
Nanking ... a.	12.30	14 21			15 43	19 35		20 02				—	7 20	Pukow ... ... a											14.38		16.02
Pukow ... d.												8 50	10 00	Nanking ... ... d.					7 40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Hsuchowfu ... d												17.08	19 48	Chinkiang ... d					9 20		10.25	12.54			17 29	18.27	0.52
Tsinanfu ... d												2 04	5 58	Tanyang ... ... d.					9 57		11 21	13 36			18.03	19.26	—
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d			7 10		10 59	12 00	12 44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2 41
Do. d												10 15	15 32	Wusih ... ... d		7 20	8 22		11 59	13 02	14 07	15 33			19.43	21.52	3 53
Tientsin East... a												—	15 42	Soochow ... ... d		8 21	9 39		12 54	14 02	15 25	16 31			20 32		4 58
Do. d.												10 25		Nansiang ... d.	8 15	10 33	11 34	13 00	14.33	16 03	17 45	18 18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Peking ... ... a.												14 25		Shanghai North a.	8 42	11.00	12.03	13 30	15.00	16 30	18 20	18 45	19.13	21.05	22 00		6 50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d	6 45	8 15	9 45	11 20	13 05	14 55	16 40	18 20	20 05	21 50	23 40	1 20	Shanghai North d	6 00	7 30	9 00	10 35	12.20	14 00	15 55	17.30	19 15	21 00	22 50	0 35
Kiangwan d	7 10	8 40	10 10	11 50	13 30	15 24	17 06	18 49	20 34	22 19	0 09	1 45	Tientungan d	6 05	7 35	9 05	10 40	12 25	14.06	16 09	17 36	19 21	21 06	22 56	0 40
Tientungan d	7 16	8 46	10 16	11 56	13 36	15 30	17 12	18 55	20 40	22 25	0 15	1 51	Kiangwan d	6 12	7.42	9.12	10 47	12 32	14 13	16 07	17 41	19 28	21 13	23 03	0 47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8 50	10 20	12 00	13 40	15 35	17 16	19 00	20 45	22 30	0 20	1 55	Woosung Forts a..	6.35	8.05	9.35	11.10	12.35	14.40	16 30	18 10	19 55	21.40	23 30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North **Up**

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.0	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.1	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ..... d	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei .....dep.	..	8.23	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South .....dep.	..	*8.0*	*9.0t*	*13.2t*	*15.30*	*17.15*	*18.15*	*19.30*	Kashai ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghaw Junction .....arr.	.	*8.2*	*9.2s*	*13.4s*	*15.4s*	*17.3s*	*18.3s*	*19.3s*	Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction.....d.*	*8.3t*	*9.3t*	*11.3t*	*13.5s*	*16.07*	*18.4s*	..	*22.37*
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Shanghai South .....a.*	*8.5t*	*9.5t*	*11.5s*	*14.10*	*16.2s*	*19.00*	..	*23.4s*
Kashing .....dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46									
Yehzah .....dep.	7.45	11.04	13.32	16.56	----	..	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction .....d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Changan .....dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	----	..	..	22.51	Siccawei .....d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Hangchow.....dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	--	..	..	23.45	Jessfield .....d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Zahkou.....dep.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	--	..	..	24.00	Shanghai North.....a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao .....dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun.....dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45
Hangchow.....dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	21.57
Zahkou .....arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	22.15

Zahkou .....dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	...	...	18.30	23.25
Hangchow .....dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun .....dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao.....arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15